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Berlin Acclaims Hitler In Spectacular Fete; Training Bill Delayed

The World's Day—At a Glance

July 6, 1940

War Summary: Bouquets Barred

Adolf Hitler, entering a laurel-hung and beflagged capital, returned to Berlin today from his conquests in the west. All Nazi District Leaders, all available Admirals and high Army officers stood along a red carpet as his train pulled into the Anhalter Station. He reviewed honor companies from the armed services and rode along flower-strewn streets to the Chancellery. But by official order the cheering populace was not permitted to throw bouquets at the Führer.

Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano is due to visit Berlin Monday. Rumanian, Hungarian, and Russian problems are understood on the agenda of the Axis foreign ministers.

At sea, Britain's Navy searched for remnants of the French Fleet. One ship, the destroyer Frondeur, was sunk off Crete. Another, the gunboat Rigault de Genouilly, went down under attack by an unidentified submarine. The German High Command decided to permit French vessels to remain armed in self-defense. French naval bases at Ajaccio, Toulon, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean will also retain arms.

In the air, Gibraltar sustained several raids without serious damage. Planes of Germany, Italy, and Britain continued active on all fronts.

In the Netherlands, the German military commander issued a sharp warning against an "unloyal" attitude toward the German occupation. He charged that British bombing attacks showed evidence of information from the Dutch side.

Italy approved an appropriation of $13,250,000 for naval base improvement. The Cabinet decrees also provided for reimbursing private citizens with Government bonds for war damages.

France moved under German impetus to censure Frenchmen who are directing continued co-operation with Britain. The French War Ministry is to try Vice-Admiral Emile Musilier for "entering British pay." Court-martial proceedings against Gen. Charles de Gaulle also are reported. Both are leaders of the "French National Committee" which is organizing in London.

Foreigners are not to be permitted to enter France without special permission of the Interior Department of the Vichy Government.

Estonia followed Latvia in ordering "elections" on the Soviet model for July 14-15. Throughout the country new officials are being installed with leftist, pro-Soviet sympathies.

Russia, according to radio reports on the Rome wavelength, is beginning to fortify the new Soviet-Rumanian frontier along the Pruthe River.

In Rumania, American diplomatic authorities were denied an extension for three of 30 British oil men ordered to leave the country in 24 hours. Two large United States corporations will be affected by the ousting of the technicians.

In Canada the Commons approved a budget of more than $1,000,000,000 yesterday with new taxes expected to total $280,000,000 in the present fiscal year.

In the Far East British authorities halted all shipping and air services to French Indo-China, pending clarification of the French colony's attitude toward Great Britain.

China's Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, warned friendly powers against indifference toward "Japanese threats" to French Indo-China, British Burma, and the Netherlands Indies.

In a statement issued on the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war, General Chiang reiterated his determination to continue the struggle against Japan whatever other nations do, but appealed to America and to Soviet Russia for assistance.

Gibraltar was attacked by airplanes three times without success today in the first air raids of the war on this British naval stronghold

In Washington: Politics Bill Pushed

Compulsory military training will remain dormant on the Senate Military Affairs Committee's docket until the War Department has submitted recommendations to Congress. Members voted to delay all action. The Army has consented to give its conclusions, based on experience.

House leaders have decided that a vote will be taken next week on the Senate-approved Hatch political practices bill.

Employers who have worked for a year or two under written labor agreements provided by the National Labor Relations Act would not go back to former methods, is the opinion expressed by Chairman J. Warren Madden of NLRB in a speech marking the fifth anniversary of the law.

A bill to require the German-American Bund, the Communist Party, and similar organizations to report their activities to the Attorney General was given a "clear track" signal in the Senate as Congressional leaders rounded out a program tightening restrictions on aliens.

Fingerprinting of Aliens to Test Loyalty

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The task of directing the registration and fingerprinting of the nation's aliens rested today with Earl G. Harrison, Philadelphia attorney. "We're going to find out those aliens who not only have failed to become naturalized but have beliefs alien to everything we stand for in this country as well," he said.

Argentina Asks for Larger Defense Funds

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—An additional national defense bill sent to the Congress was said to call for expenditure of 500,000,000 pesos (more than $100,000,000) for naval rearmament, and the Military and Naval Committees of the Chamber of Deputies approved a 500,000,000-peso appropriation for Army and Air Force rearmament.

British Place $100,875,000 War Orders in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The British Government placed orders for $100,875,000 in war materials in the United States last week, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced, saying that orders of the British and French, before France's surrender to Germany, totaled about $1,816,250,000.

Atlanta Gives Extra Vacation to Guardsmen

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Mayor William B. Hartsfield approved an ordinance granting city employees who are members of United States defense organizations 14-day military leave in addition to regular vacation periods. The Mayor said he hoped private employers throughout the country would follow the city's example.

American Ambulance Drivers Decorated by French

NEW YORK (AP)—Fifteen ambulance drivers of the American Field Service have been awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire while aiding the removal of more than 12,000 French soldiers from front line posts, the organization said. Section one of the service was decorated twice as a group.

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Lone Bulgarian Invades Rumania

By the Associated Press

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 6

A one-man Bulgarian invasion of Rumania was reported today in semi-official circles.

An excited Bulgarian soldier, armed with a rifle and two hand grenades, dashed across the frontier into Dobruja and 20 Rumanian soldiers retreated from their post without a shot being fired.

A Bulgarian patrol found the soldier in possession of the post, singing lustily. He was finally removed.

Bay State C.I.O. Sees No Chance Of Third Party

Formation of a third party at this late stage of the national political campaign is regarded as an impossibility among local leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who are experienced in politics.

Driving force for a third party, it is claimed, would have to come from the C. I. O., as it is thought there is no other group politically strong enough to make the venture. The rival American Federation of Labor, it is acknowledged, would stay out of any C. I. O.-sponsored new party and do its best to beat it.

Possibility of the C. I. O. making the bolt has been discussed for the past three years, mostly by people outside the C. I. O., stimulated by suggestions such as that made last week by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, at the Townsend convention. Mr. Lewis proposed a political coalition of labor, youth, old age, Negro and farmer elements.

Unquestionable sentiment for a new party is to be found in the rank and file of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts as in other States, it is conceded by skeptical leaders. But with the election only four months off, they point out the problem of practicability—could the complex and expensive machinery of a national political party be set up at the eleventh hour?

Calls Idea Fantastic

"The idea of a third party movement starting at this hour is fantastic," declared a front rank C. I. O. leader with a bent for politics.

"There is a definite sentiment in the rank and file for a party with a peace program. But the time is too short. The C. I. O. movement is also without much money that could be used for such a purpose.

"What the C. I. O. has built politically it has built slowly and carefully. It is not fooling itself into thinking that in the next few months it can suddenly bring out a new national political party making a representative showing at the November election."

Those of the C. I. O. who have hankered after a third party have generally looked on it as giving them the chance of a protest vote if Democratic and Republican developments did not prove to appeal to them. In no case did they fancy any possibility of victory.

However, even the chance of a new party as a substantial vehicle of protest is regarded among observers as extremely unlikely. The cost and labor required to put a new party on the ballot in 48 States would be enormous. Since Theodore Roosevelt initiated the Progressive Party in 1912, state laws have been tightened up so as to discourage new parties.

Elder La Follette's Experience

When Senator Robert M. La Follette the elder ran in 1924, the only way he could get on the ballot in some States was through the Socialist Party letting him have its place on the ticket. Then where the Socialists wanted to come back for the next election, they found that not so easy.

When the Republicans five or six years ago were being urged in some quarters to amalgamate with conservative Democrats under a new party name, Herbert Hoover was quoted in Republican circles as saying it would cost $10,000,000 to do all the filing of petitions, collecting all the signatures, often county by county, and handle all the other details necessary to make the formal change.

As for the American Federation of Labor, it would stick to the old parties. Its leadership is hostile to any labor party. Farm support would also cleave to the major parties, add observers, who remark that the bulk of farm sentiment would not ally itself with the C. I. O.

Danish Nazis Try Bicyclist 'March'

COPENHAGEN, July 6 (AP)—Police arrested 150 Danish Nazis attempting to stage a bicyclist "march" into Copenhagen's central square July 4.

The leader of the demonstrators, Dr. Fritz Clauser, a member of the Danish Parliament, stood on the square taking the salute of the marchers.

Police immediately halted the demonstration, declaring the march violated emergency regulations forbidding public gatherings in uniform.

Willkie Gets House Action On Hatch Bill

Passed by Senate it will be called up by House to bar possible G. O. P. credit by enactment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — Republican Presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie is already getting action out of Congress—a Democratic Congress.

The new Hatch "cleaner politics" bill is now being lifted out of a committee pigeon hole in the House of Representatives where it was imprisoned by the strong-arm tactics of New Deal Congressmen and is now receiving the friendly nod of House leaders who have agreed to call it to the floor of the lower chamber next Tuesday.

Nothing has happened to bring about this sudden about-face of the Democratic leadership except that Mr. Willkie casually announced in Philadelphia last week in his first interview after his nomination that the Republican Party would be voluntarily bound by the limitations of the Hatch Law regardless of what the Democratic House did with the bill. He hoped that Congress would pass the law so that its restrictions could apply uniformly to all candidates and all parties in the coming campaign.

Evidently the Democratic leaders have taken note of Mr. Willkie's challenge and believe it would be bad politics if they let the Republicans take the ball entirely out of their hands in this matter and confessed to the electorate that they wouldn't let this measure, which has already passed the Senate, come before the House for vote.

Purpose and Scope of Bill

The new Hatch bill originally was merely an extension of the Hatch Act of last year which prevented federal employees from engaging in political campaigns and excluded them from financial contributions either to candidates or parties. The new measure extended these restrictions to State employees paid in part or wholly from federal funds. The objective of the Act is to keep the vast federal bureaucracy from becoming an instrument for perpetually keeping one party in power.

Amendments to the 1940 Hatch bill have now been added to cover the size of campaign contributions from any source and the total amount which any party can spend.

Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama first proposed that no individual be allowed to contrib-

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Nazis Warn Americas on Trade; Hull Sharply Rebukes Meddling; Reich Maps New Economic Order

System plans use of a new currency for Europe fully divorced from gold.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 6—A new German economic order for most, if not all, of continental Europe is being whipped feverishly into shape for the expanding area of political control opened by the German armies.

It is too early for details. These are still in the formative stage in the offices of Germany's economic planners and conferences of business and political leaders. But as the Führer's armies have advanced the Germans have envisaged new economic horizons. The "economic control" which Germany believes possible has thus become a dominant subject of interest, discussion, and analysis here in the heart of a new "German Empire." Out of these discussions certain broad features are now discernible. It is clear that the German plans are of such scope and centralized control as to make Napoleon's "continental system" seem like amateurish bungling They include:

1. Within the area of German political influence prices would be as thoroughly controlled as the movement of goods.

2. The system will aim for a high degree of self-sufficiency for the continent of Europe plus the colonial dependencies which would reduce European exports and imports and probably disrupt the established movements of world trade.

3. The system would employ a new European currency divorced from gold.

German-American Relations

The emergence of these ideas and their lengthy discussion in the press coincides with the equally lengthy discussion of the future of German-American relations. This suggests an awareness to the probable inevitable competition between the two systems.

Such discussions also contain warnings to Latin American countries to avoid commitments with the United States, and to the United States to abandon what is considered here as an unrealistic aggravating attitude toward Germany.

At the present stage the most fully developed feature of the con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Interest Focuses on Martinique

Where French Island in West Indies Is Located

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—United States officials showed interest today in reports that British warships were trying to prevent the departure of French ships or planes from the French island of Martinique, 250 miles off Venezuela in the Caribbean sea.

The French Admiralty in Fort de France, Martinique, last night confirmed diplomatic reports here that British cruisers had been seen offshore for two days.

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—British and Norwegian ships have been forbidden by the British Admiralty from visiting French West Indies ports, shippers said today following upon reports of a possible British-French naval clash at Martinique.

Ban on Asian Monroe Doctrine Shows U. S. Keeps Eye on East

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Indications that the United States has not abated its disapproval of Japanese aggression in China and is still determined to insist upon American rights in the Far East are seen here today in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's charge that certain nations are promulgating false Monroe Doctrines as cloaks for aggression.

Diplomatic circles hold that Secretary Hull, in adopting the strongest tone used in an official State Department utterance in some time was giving notice to Japan and to the world that the United States would not acquiesce in any of the current international changes being wrought by violence

At the same time, however, it is pointed out that the United States is moving discreetly as regards the Far Eastern situation and that its policy is still one of watchful waiting. While reiterating its defense of international order as against aggression, it is taking care not to aggravate the latter through too much belligerency.

Appeasing the Militarists

This restraint on the part of the United States is dictated, at least in part, by recognition of the fact that all Japanese are not unanimous on the question of the "China incident" and that the program of the militarists is still meeting with some measure of opposition from the civilian government. Recognizing that too great a show of belligerency on its part would play into the hands of militarists, proportionately weakening the influence of the moderates, the United States is not expressing the full weight of its disapproval.

That the American policy of moving carefully has not brought the Japanese militarists and civilians any closer together was indicated in this week's dispatches from Tokyo, telling of the Japanese Army's disapproval of the "weak stand" taken by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita in proclaiming Japan's determination to assume leadership of all East Asia

In addition to the necessity of giving indirect support to moderate Japanese opinion, there are two other factors which act as restraints against any precipitous American action in regard to the Far East. The first is a strong State Department belief that the course of events is pushing Japan inexorably toward further expansion. The second is a hesitancy against throwing down too strong a challenge to Japan and then not being in a position to back it up

Ill Wind Good to Japan

State Department circles recognize that the defeat of France and Britain's occupation with home defense have greatly strengthened the Japanese hand in East Asia and that it may be still further strengthened if the present tension between Germany and Russia over Rumania turns all of Russia's attention westward. These circumstances make it likely that Japan should try to "fish in troubled waters," and that if the United States is to oppose Japan today it must do it virtually single-handed, it is pointed out.

This brings the United States face to face with the question of just how far it is able and willing to go toward maintaining its rights in the Far East. While the presence of the United States battle fleet in the Pacific gives weight to American diplomacy, it is partially offset by Tokyo's realization that the Navy Department is not at all sure that it could successfully carry out operations against Japan 3,500 miles away from the fleet's Hawaiian base.

Against this can be set the fact that the British seizure of a considerable portion of the French fleet helps stabilize the situation

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Singapore: Naval Key to Far East: Page 4.

U. S. informs Germany that diplomat-critics of national policy face expulsion.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—The United States today continued its direct controversy with the German Government and its Embassy in Washington over potential and threatened Nazi interference with the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Following the strong declaration by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in which he rejected the German charge that America's stand on the Monroe Doctrine was "untenable" and bluntly announced that its enforcement wasn't even subject to debate, the German Embassy here has now issued a thinly veiled warning that the Latin-American Nations had better begin to think of post-war trade relations with a Germanized Europe.

"The South American States," the Embassy bulletin declares, "must find a market for their products in Europe as a whole, otherwise their economic machine will be completely thrown out of gear. The northern part of the American continent cannot purchase all the coffee, wool, cotton, wheat, oil-containing food, cattle, and frozen meat which the southern part is offering.

Warning on Trade

"Therefore the interest of the American countries obviously lies in a rapid end to the European war, even if the end entails the defeat of Britain."

It is not putting this German pronouncement in too clear words to state that it warns the Western Hemisphere that its welfare is bound up in a German victory and that it threatens postwar reprisals if the American Republics pursue an unsympathetic attitude toward the Nazis.

This release from the German Embassy comes almost coincidentally with an official statement from Secretary Hull that the Reich's diplomatic epresentatives in the United States will be subject to expulsion if they continue to discuss publicly this country's policies.

Hull's Statement

This formal notice was prompted by a reported remark by Baron Edgar von Spiegel, German Consul General at New Orleans, La., that "Germany will not forget that when she was waging a struggle for her very life the United States did everything in its power to aid her enemies." The incident is considered closed by virtue of the explanation that the Consul General thought that he was not speaking for quotation but Secretary Hull closed it with this warning:

"The matter has been taken up with the German Embassy here, and it has been pointed out that public discussion of questions relating to this country's policies and attitudes does not properly come within the province of foreign Government officials in the United States. It was pointed out that permission granted to foreign Government officials to continue to remain in this country is dependent on observance of this rule."

New World Trade

In connection with the problem of economic relations between the United States and other Western Hemisphere Nations attention is being directed to the latest foreign trade statistics which show that two-way trade between the United States and Latin America is steadily increasing.

For example, Latin America took 20 per cent of all United States exports this May, as against only 18 per cent in May, 1939.

Twenty-seven per cent of all United States imports in May came from Latin America, as against 23 per cent in May, 1939.

Imports from Latin America have gone up 27 per cent during the first five months of 1940 as compared with the first five months of last year.

Trade Program to Continue

There is, furthermore, no intention on the part of the Administration to scrap the reciprocal treaty program to make way for the cartelization of all Latin American trade, according to Secretary Hull who issued a statement taking issue with the remark of Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, that pacts "have been legislated out of existence by Adolf Hitler."

Commenting on the establishment of a new Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements within the State Department, Secretary Hull said:

"Far from signifying an abandonment or weakening of the trade agreements program, this admin-

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Intimate Message from Washington

Food Stamp Plan Grows Under Own Momentum Without Usual New Deal Ballyhoo and May Play Live Part in Defense

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

By forcing the United States to live more and more on a nationalistic basis, Nazi conquest is bringing into the limelight one of the New Deal's most successful experiments—the Federal Food Stamp Plan.

Instead of encouraging scarcity by "plowing under the little pigs" as it did in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, the Agriculture Department's Food Stamp Plan recognizes America's food problem as maldistribution, not overproduction. This changed attitude may play an important part in America's position in world affairs in the years ahead.

The Food Stamp Plan has taken a big spurt in the last few weeks. It is being looked upon in official circles as an important adjunct of national defense.

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; El Paso, Texas, and New Orleans, La., are among the big cities recently chosen to have their standard of living raised through the plan. By fall, at least 150 communities will be participating.

Federal food stamps first made their appearance a year ago in Rochester, N. Y. By this time the orange and blue stamps carrying a likeness of "freedom" have become familiar in many American communities. If they buy $1 worth of orange stamps, persons on relief or those certified as having below-subsistence incomes, get 50 cents' worth of blue stamps free. The blue stamps may be spent only for certain surplus foods—bought up by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation—butter, raisins, rice, pork lard, pork, corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, dry beans, wheat flour, whole wheat flour, and certain fresh vegetables in season.

It's in a Seller's Market

The Food Stamp Plan has not cut a great figure among public issues. It didn't have the ballyhoo that attended many New Deal experiments. It started on a small scale and gradually expanded. It didn't seek; it waited to be sought after. To date, more than 1,000 cities have asked to be included; only 125 have been.

Even today, FSCC officials are modest in their claims for its accomplishments. They simply point out that it has enabled relief-level families to spend 7½ cents a meal instead of five and is now putting $3,000,000 of new buying power a month into the hands of those who use it to buy the necessities of life. The taxpayer, of course, pays the bill.

One reason the plan has been popular is because it operates through the regular channels of trade. The grocer who trades FSCC foods for stamps pastes them on a card, sends them to his bank and receives his money in 24 to 48 hours. The customer is free to trade at his favorite grocery. FSCC officials describe the plan as a suction pump that draws surpluses through the normal trade channels.

Only dissatisfaction thus far came from Rochester, N. Y., bankers who thought they should make a service charge for clearing the stamps. After negotiating with federal officials, they decided to appoint a committee to study the question. Nothing has been heard of it.

Its Part in Defense Plan

What has all this to do with defense, aside, that is, from the indirect dividend of better fed and more contented citizens among the "lower third"?

Milo Perkins, FSCC president, gave a hint this week, of how the Stamp Plan may soon become a major instrument in the nation's preparedness drive.

Along with other Americans, Mr. Perkins said he is still hoping "there will be more brotherhood than bitterness at the next peace conference, and that world trade will be expanded rather than restricted after this war is over."

"I hope," he said, "that every able-bodied man in America can get work in private industry and that our stamp plans can be contracted to businesslike ways of caring only for unemployables.

"All of us," he went on, "hope for these things, but we wonder. And because we wonder, we've begun to prepare for the worst—just in case."

Farmers' representatives are descending upon the Department of Agriculture in droves wanting to know what's to become of them, now that their foreign markets are cut off.

The Food Stamp Plan may be the answer. It may be the way by which Americans will help each other out of the pits into which many may be thrown by events abroad, and then will be better prepared to help out people in other nations.

In the case of cotton—the crop probably hardest hit by present trade dislocations—it will be cheaper to let the South go ahead raising it and let the Government help distribute it, than to pay farmers not to grow it, Mr. Perkins points out. The Cotton Stamp Plan, under which the Government donates a full dollar's worth of stamps to those who buy $1 worth is just getting under way in Memphis, Tenn., and Springfield, Mass. By late summer 4,000,000 persons will be taking part in the Food Stamp Plan, but the FSCC estimates that more than 20,000,000 now living on an average of five cents a meal are eligible.

When President Roosevelt recently asked Congress for $50,000,000 to be used to buy surplus foods for the Red Cross to distribute in Europe, Congress insisted upon adding another $50,000,000 for domestic distribution of surpluses. They considered that a national defense weapon which shouldn't be overlooked.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: Reich Defies Monroe Doctrine; Japan Says 'Asia Ours'

Hull Clarifies U. S. Stand; British Fight French Navy

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Great Britain and the United States of America emerge from this week as the sole remaining great powers in open opposition to aggression—Nazi, Fascist, Soviet and Japanese.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull firmly upheld the Monroe Doctrine after Germany replied challengingly to his note of June 18, in which he had warned both Berlin and Rome that the United States would not accept any transfer of colonies in this hemisphere from one European power to another.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill vigorously denied rumors that Britain is weakening in its determination to fight Naziism. In proof, with heavy heart he turned guns of Britain's Navy on the French Fleet in the Mediterranean when it rejected a list of choices designed to prevent French ships from being used by Britain's Nazi-Fascist attackers. France formally ended the British entente.

In the Orient, Japan proclaimed a "Monroe Doctrine for East Asia." Secretary Hull in a clear reference to this and the German assumption of hegemony over continental Europe, refuted any resemblance between the genuine Monroe Doctrine and excuses for aggression that have sprung up in its name.

Britain and America, acting from independent motives, found their positions rapidly drawing them into parallel stands of uncompromising opposition to Nazi-Fascist methods, while the other Nations either yield, or rush to share in the booty, or maintain discreet silence.

Many a die was cast in these seven days, giving outline to the world that is to come.

Bedrock of American Policy

Any doubt about the basic position of the United States Government in the rapidly climaxing world drama was swept away by Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt. On the fringes of American policy there are many hazy points, but on the Monroe Doctrine all parties and the people appear united.

President Roosevelt broadened Mr. Hull's stand for hemisphere immunity from aggression by a statement at Hyde Park to the effect that there can be no compromise between the philosophies of democracy and totalitarian regimes.

Berlin, in its reply of July 1 to the Hull note, advanced three main contentions:

1. That there was no point in a reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, since the Reich has "given no occasion whatever for the assumption" that it intends to seek territory in the Western Hemisphere. (The Hull note was sent when France had been defeated, and the disposition of French and also Netherlands colonies in the New World became a burning issue.)

2. The Reich added that the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, as implied in Mr. Hull's note, is "untenable." Berlin rejects what it calls the assumption that some European powers may hold American colonies, but others may not.

3. Finally, Germany insists that if the United States reserves the Western Hemisphere from outside interference, then the Americas must not interfere in Europe—if they wish to give legal validity to the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Hull Replies

In answer to the contentions of Berlin, Secretary Hull publicly rejected both their interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine, and the possibility of a change in American policy. But his reply ended verbally, as he said "no useful purpose will be served at this time for this Government to make any further communication to the Government of the German Reich" on the subject.

Not only Germany, but Japan, came within the scope of Mr. Hull's remarks when he pointedly separated the Monroe Doctrine from recent imitations. He said of the Doctrine:

"It never has resembled, and it does not today resemble, policies which appear to be arising in other geographical areas of the world which are alleged to be similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but which, instead of resting on the sole policies of self-defense and of respect for existing sovereignties, as does the Monroe Doctrine, would in reality seem to be only the pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, of military occupation, and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent peoples."

Concerning Germany's charge of partiality toward European powers, Mr. Hull pointed out that the Doctrine had nothing to do with giving France, Britain, and the Netherlands their present colonies here. Instead, the Doctrine arose in 1823 to prevent further non-American incursions, at a moment when Spain and Russia were assuming menacing attitudes.

In the latest official interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Hull added:

"The Monroe Doctrine is solely a policy of self-defense, which is intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas. It was, and is, designed to prevent aggression in this hemisphere on the part of any non-American power, and likewise to make impossible any further extension to this hemisphere of any non-American system of government imposed from without. It contains within it not the slightest vestige of any implication, much less assumption, of hegemony on the part of the United States."

Thomas, Detroit News
The Bear Is in the Pantry

Scott, The Oregonian
Some Big Ones Reported to Have Got Away

OH HOW DIFFERENT THINGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN!
THINK OF ALL THE MISTAKES THE ALLIES HAVE MADE!
WHAT A TERRIBLE ABOUT FRANCE!
OH, IF ONLY WE HAD STARTED SOONER!
HOW CAN WE HOPE TO DEFEND THIS HEMISPHERE
THE JOB TO BE DONE NOW
AAAH!
Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press
No Time for Moaning

Japan's 'Monroe Doctrine'

Tokyo is canny in its timing. For some years the project of setting East Asia apart for exclusive Japanese control has intrigued the imagination of the bolder military and naval chieftains. The name of James Monroe has frequently been associated with these ventures. This week Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita seized the moment to proclaim in a radiocast that he envisaged East Asia "uniting under a single sphere" with Japan as the "stabilizing force."

Exclusion of Germany and Italy, as well as other powers, was implicit in Mr. Arita's statement.

What Mr. Arita meant could be read in Japanese actions this week, and those actions underlined Mr. Hull's distinctions between American policy under the Monroe Doctrine, and its Japanese as well as German interpretations.

Japanese officers established control stations at five key points along highways and railroads connecting French Indo-China with the hinterland where Gen. Chiang Kai-shek defends free China. Mr. Arita had declared that Chiang's resistance must be broken.

Hong Kong Evacuation

In the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, Japanese pressure made itself felt sufficiently so that officials ordered complete evacuation of women and children within a week. A Canadian Pacific liner, painted war gray, edged out of the hill-girt harbor Monday with 4,500 refugees aboard, the vanguard. Other outgoing ships were loaded to capacity. Americans received special accommodations by action of the United States Maritime Commission.

Hong Kong went on almost a war basis, even though officially no breach has occurred with Japan. Instead, London of late has sought to conciliate Tokyo.

In Shanghai, the Municipal Council faced a demand from the Japan-controlled puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei for wholesale arrests within the International Settlement of Chinese accused of conspiring against his rule. Some 84 prominent Chinese were implicated.

British-Japanese tension centers on Japan's demand for an end of British transit facilities for General Chiang's supplies through Burma. So far, Britain has not complied. Japan's intent is to cut free China off from all outside supplies, and then clean up the China war as a prelude to further conquests in East Asia.

Russia, still sending materials to China over the long routes of interior Asia, reached a point of strain with Japan that resulted in removal from Peiping of the last Russian consul, leaving no consular or diplomatic representation of the Soviets in occupied China.

Soviet Moves East and West

Moscow steadily asserted itself. Like Japan in East Asia, the Russian Bear timed its expansions to coincide with German and British preoccupation with the forthcoming Battle for Britain.

The military occupation of Bessarabia and North Bucovina moved forward as agreed, with certain frictions and misunderstandings that resulted in bloodshed. Soviet troops moved so rapidly that at times they caught up with and passed retreating Rumanian forces. The use of parachute troops and of small tanks landed from airplanes supplied excitement, and gave credence to reports that Germany is planning tank-planes for use against Britain. Military men in the United States displayed special interest in these developments.

Along the Baltic shores, Russian influence rapidly spread.

Latvia called elections for July 14-15—on the Soviet model of controlled "democracy." Germany reported that the Communist party had been legalized in Latvia.

Lithuania, according to Soviet reports, has reorganized the army and named it the "People's Army."

Finland signed a trade agreement with Russia, reportedly including idemnity of Soviet war claims.

The Russian fleet maneuvered in the Baltic.

A defense loan of 8,000,000,000 rubles on a 20-year basis was announced by Moscow. The ruble is officially 19 cents, but is not quoted in foreign exchange.

The French Fleet

Prime Minister Churchill had the unpalatable task of explaining why the guns of the British ships had to be trained on vessels of France. Several alternatives were laid down, each offering a way out to the commanders who had been ordered by the Petain Government to take their ships to French ports for internment. None of the alternatives permitted a surrender of the French fighting power at sea to Germany, now summoning every effort for an attempted invasion of the British Isles.

Germany's promise not to use the ships against Britain did not weigh in Mr. Churchill's explanation, since the recent course of European history is littered with broken German promises. His hard choice, and that of the entire Cabinet, lay in the use of force against France. As he saw it, the survival of Britain is the only sure guarantee of the revival of a free France. So the order was given to fire if necessary.

The principal action occurred off Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in French Algeria. There in a brief battle after an all-day negotiation, about one third of the French Fleet was either put out of action, sunk, burned, or damaged in escaping. Other ships either fight with Britain or were taken in British ports. It is estimated that Britain has accounted for about two thirds of the French Navy.

Willkie Takes Over

After a brief cruise following the Republican National Convention, Wendell Willkie returned to plan his campaign. Political opinion in both major camps agreed that a colorful contest is in the making. Democrats, whose decision must soon be made between third-term—or whom?—found themselves jolted out of the general assumption that the G. O. P. had entered a permanent doldrums.

Breaking somewhat with tradition, Mr. Willkie kept the post-Convention procedure waiting while he mapped a three-man directorate for a campaign he means to make simple, direct, and forceful. He resigned all of his positions on business boards of directors, on the ground that his job ahead is enough.

In his first press conference, the Republican candidate displayed a quick repartee and facility that spoke well for his tilting with New Dealers.

Greenback Ticket Headed by Woman

INDIANAPOLIS, July 6 (AP)—The National Greenback Party has nominated Mrs. Anna Milburn, widow of Seattle, Wash., for President of the United States. The Party's Council nominated James E. Yates of Phoenix, Ariz., for Vice-President.

John Zahnd of Indianapolis, Greenback candidate for President in previous campaigns, was re-elected National Chairman for the eighteenth year.

Mrs. Milburn has traveled for the last five years advocating the Party's proposed money and banking reforms.

British Children Await Word To Sail for American Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—Two thousand British children are ready to leave the British Isles for the United States by way of Canada the moment temporary facilities are assured in Canada and the United States Committee for the care of European Children has signalled that American preparations are completed, J. Ronald Robinson, Member of Parliament and liaison officer appointed by the London Government to represent its Children's Overseas Reception Committee with the United States Commitee, declared today.

The 2,000 children are expected to be on their way early next week, and more contingents will be coming every week thereafter at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 weekly, Mr. Robinson announced to the press at Committee headquarters. The British Government, which is directly in control of the child evacuation program, has booked 90 per cent of all available passenger steamship accommodations through the month of August to carry these children to the United States and Canada.

Committees Work Together

The Children's Overseas Reception Committee, which is an interdepartmental board set up by the five British departments concerned with the drive to get British children out of potential war zones, the Foreign, Dominions, Health, Colonies and Education Offices, is making direct contact with the United States Committee for the care of European children, composite American organization for the child evacuation program.

With the emergency mounting greater each day, the British Government hopes to expand the exodus proportions to 5,000 to 6,000 children a week, and to have sent 30,000 to the United States and Canada by the end of August. These children, Mr. Robinson stressed, will be a thoroughly representative group, not at all the sons of rich men. Seventy-five per cent of the first contingent are the children of workingmen.

That a larger program is not contemplated in London, he said, is due simply to lack of ships for the transportation of the children. While Great Britain would be delighted if the United States would send a passenger ship to assist in the transportation, no request has been made to the United States Government, he added.

Other Nationalities

Mingled with the British children in later groups will be Allied refugee children which had previously found haven in Britain from France, Belgium, The Netherlands and Norway. British headquarters to date have received applications numbering some 50,000 children of all types, of which 30,000 have indicated their preference to go to the United States. Other thousands will go to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

That Britain means business in its child evacuation effort was indicated, Mr. Robinson stressed, by its determination to get as many as 50,000 children across the Atlantic as soon as possible. Applications from British parents are continuing to pour in, he said, but added that American hospitality has been running ahead of the British demand. The United States Committee has been designated by the British Government as official agency for the transfer of refugee children to the United States.

The British arrangements require that passage be paid by the children's parents where possible; if parents have insufficient means, the Government pays for the transportation. At present, because of an old United States statute, no person whose passage is paid by a foreign government can land in the United States. This means, Mr Robinson explained, that all children whose passages are paid by Britain must land first in Canada. Other contingents will come directly to the United States.

U. S. to Speed Program On Latin-American Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — A large-scale, long-range program to swell Latin American trade with the United States by at least $500,000,000 and to establish the economic basis for a stronger Latin American democracy will be inaugurated by the Inter-American Development Commission within a fortnight.

At a meeting of its five-man board here, the Commission, an outgrowth of last September's Pan-American Conference in Panama, will authorize the establishment of a technical committee whose task will be to lay the ground for the expansion of light industry in a number of Latin American countries.

Each committee will make a careful study of its country's industrial potentialities and will determine what products it could best produce for export both to the United States and to its Latin American neighbors. The studies will cover the aptitudes of the native population, the availability of raw materials, the ease with which the various types of industrial activity could be integrated into the country's economic pattern and the size of the export market which the country can hope to find in the Western Hemisphere.

While admitting the necessity for such quick, stop-gap barriers to Nazi economic penetration of Latin America as short-term credits and the inter-American cartel export plan, the Development Commission believes that the final answer to the present New World economic unbalance is "a financial, technical and commercial collaboration which can be extended to the industrial field also, and which would permit creating or augmenting the production in Latin America of that large variety of manufactured articles which the United States now cannot or does not wish to import from other continents."

Recognizing that many United States and Latin American products, especially in the field of agriculture, are competitive, the Commission holds that within a reasonable time Latin America could boost its sales to the United States by at least $500,000,000 a year in products that are wholly uncompetitive with those produced here.

This trade expansion would serve a double purpose, according to the Commission, for not only would it help free the United States from depending upon sources of raw materials now threatened in the other hemisphere, but it would also create a Latin American middle class, which, except for Argentina and Uruguay, hardly exists.

For the present, the Development Commission will authorize the creation of technical committees in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and Peru, placing them on a tentative and experimental basis. Committees in other countries will follow later.

An example of what the Commission proposes is seen in its plans for the early establishment of a "pilot" mill in Brazil for the processing of mandioca, more commonly known in the United States as tapioca. The Commission points out that the United States now imports about $9,000,000 worth of mandioca, most of which is utilized in the manufacture of adhesives, from the Netherland East Indies, and that Brazil is ideally suited to fill this demand.

Meanwhile the work of the Commission is being supplemented in American plans for a new world economic cartel that would assume the task of disposing of all Western Hemispheric export surpluses.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Sent message to Congress recommending enactment of a steeply graduated excess profits tax.

Signed: Bill providing for speeding up of naval construction; bill providing control of exports of materials and machinery necessary for national defense; bill enabling American women to regain their citizenship, lost through marriage to aliens prior to Sept. 22, 1922, but who have remained in this country since that time; bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to keep secret all inventions affecting national defense; bill to establish marine war risk insurance system to take care of American commerce deprived by the war of insurance protection; bill providing a maximum $5,000 fine or 10-year prison sentence for those who wilfully receive property stolen from a national bank; bill giving the Maritime Commission authority to take emergency action if necessary to keep American merchant ships out of service by the war, in good condition.

Vetoed bill authorizing sale of public lands in Monroe County, Mich., because the measure did not reserve oil and gas rights for the Federal Government.

Left Washington to spend holiday at Hyde Park where with a simple ceremony he turned over to the Federal Government the Franklin Roosevelt Library to house State papers.

Senate: Confirmed the nomination of Robert H. Hinckley to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

House: Passed bill requiring registration of organizations subject to or which engage in civilian military activity; bill outlawing interstate transportation of convict-made goods. Tabled a resolution asking a presidential report on conditions in the war zones.

Departments: War Department cut short the vacations of 444 recent West Point graduates because of the need for expanding the army to train troops.

Mexico Takes Added Caution To Keep Order During Election

MEXICO, D. F., July 6 (AP)—The Mexican Government, reinforcing an appeal from President Cardenas for an orderly election, took extraordinary measures today to hold disorders to a minimum when an expected 3,000,000 voters go to the polls tomorrow to name President Cardenas' successor.

The entire Mexican Army—52,000 men—was kept in its barracks, except for small precautionary patrols, under orders to be "on the alert" until after the election. In Mexico City, about 3,500 cadets from military schools stood ready to support the 4,000-man police force in quelling partisan clashes which are expected to mark the voting.

The first such incident occurred yesterday when some 300 students, partisans of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, Independent Conservative candidate, stoned the headquarters of a confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) Union. The CTM has pledged all its member unions to the Cardenas Administration candidate, Gen Manuel Avila Camacho.

Observers declared they would be surprised if election day passed without further disorders, following the spirited year-long campaign of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, the Administration candidate, and Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, anti-Administration leader. Both have fought in numerous revolutions.

There are two other candidates—Gen. Rafael Sanchez Tapia and a last-minute surprise entry, Ramon de la Paz, druggist of Mexicali, Lower California. Little has been heard from them.

Along with election of a President, Mexico will choose a new Congress. The votes will be tabulated July 11 and sent to the Chamber of Deputies, which is to announce the result in September. The new Congress takes office Sept. 1, the new President Dec. 1.

The election will provide a test on the policies of retiring President Cardenas, barred by the Constitution from succeeding himself.

General Camacho, noted polo player and horseman, has promised to carry on the Cardenas' program of social reform. He said he would use the next six-year presidential term for "consolidation of gains" rather than further innovations.

General Almazan, wealthy and athletic, has promised a conservative government. He pledged cooperation with United States capital, a "fair deal" for labor and protection of industry, commerce and agriculture from "unscrupulous labor leaders."

Critics of the administration assert that President Cardenas' policies have "wrecked" Mexico's agricultural economy, upset the Nation by giving labor broad powers to strike and by taking over industries which refused to meet labor's demands, and have injured the country's international standing by expropriation of oil and foreign-owned lands.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Willkie to Talk With McNary; Action on Hamilton Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie today chose Colorado as the site for his vacation and said he would leave for Denver on Tuesday.

Arrangements were made in a telephone conversation with Colorado's Gov. Ralph Carr, who was delegated to pick a "likely spot" for the Republican presidential nominee to stay for two weeks.

NEW YORK, July 6—Republican campaign organization plans are being mapped here today by Wendell L. Willkie, national standard-bearer, and a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee. Conversations, which began at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday and lasted all day, are expected to be completed before nightfall. These finished, Mr. Willkie expects to fly to Washington on Monday for a conference with Senator Charles L. McNary, his running-mate, and talks with Republican Congressional leaders. He expects to leave Washington by airplane on Tuesday for a vacation, after which he will go to Rushville, Ind., for a visit with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Philip Wilk, just before he delivers his formal acceptance speech in Elwood, Ind., his birthplace, 35 miles from Rushville.

The conference between Mr. Willkie and members of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee at the Waldorf yesterday was described as "most harmonious." Walter S. Hallanan, of West Virginia, Chairman of the sub-committee, said Mr. Willkie gave "a very comprehensive outline of the kind of campaign he thinks ought to be made," and declared that the campaign would be "very aggressive and far-reaching."

"Our committee was thoroughly impressed by the desire of Mr. Willkie to co-operate to the fullest extent," Mr. Hallanan added. "It is merely a question of sitting around a table and mapping the best plan to win this fight."

Mr. Hallanan stressed he was confident of victory in November.

State Leaders Are Confident

State leaders also voiced confidence in the outcome of the election, declaring Mr. Willkie would carry the Empire State. The conference between Mr. Willkie and these state leaders centered on efforts for complete unity in the New York organization.

When the meeting ended the question of the national chairmanship remained open. The discussion, it was said, did not get around to the reappointment of John Hamilton, although it was indicated that the majority of the sub-committee was for him, but willing to defer to Mr. Willkie's views. The candidate said later neither he nor the sub-committte members had decided on either the national chairman or a campaign manager and characterized as "pure speculation" reports that Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House and Permanent Chairman of the National Convention in Philadelphia, or Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., National Committeeman from Connecticut, had been named as his campaign manager. The man who fills this post will be a member of the three-man board which will manage the campaign, the other two members being the National Chairman and Mr. Willkie's personal political representative, a post for which Russell W. Davenport, who resigned as managing editor of Fortune Magazine to coordinate volunteer activities on behalf of Mr. Willkie, has been prominently mentioned.

To Co-ordinate Willkie Group

The conference, after discussing in general terms campaign strategy, chose 12 members of the Executive Committee of 15. The remaining three members are expected to be named today, when the full list will be published.

One of the early moves of the campaign will be to effect coordination of volunteer Willkie groups throughout the country and their merging with the regular Republican organization. Today there are more than 600 Willkie-for-President Clubs and more than 50,000 volunteer workers who were engaged in preconvention activities for their candidate.

The majority of these has not been associated with any political organization, and the aim now is to weld them into a solid unit under the leadership of Mr. Davenport or some other personal representative Mr. Willkie may select. In this way they would work under direct Willkie management instead of doing routine chores under local Republican leaders. Decision on this also is expected to be reached at the conference on today at the Waldorf.

Increasing indications were had here today that Mr. Martin will have an important part in the Willkie campaign. Mr. Martin interrupted his vacation on Cape Cod and came here yesterday for another conference with the candidate, with whom he had dinner at the Willkie home at 1010 Fifth Avenue last night.

Youthful Discoverers of America

Wide World

An Advance Contingent of British Refugees

These children from the British Isles have just arrived on the Holland-American liner, the Volendam, which was taken over by the British when the Nazis invaded the Netherlands. In the pram are George Trevor (left) and Josephine Winham. In the rear are (left to right) Francine Winham, Louise Trevor, and Godfrey Winham. Hundreds of other children are to be housed in America.

Americans Heed Call of Refugee Children

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—While relatives, friends and interested Americans continued to send in requests asking how they may assist in bringing refugee children to the United States, the Committee for the Care of European Children, a composite of several agencies dealing with child evacuees, made public July 2 full details of how it can be done.

There are four ways in which Americans can assist, spokesmen declared at the new Committee headquarters, 215 Fourth Avenue. They may contribute funds; they may take children who are either relatives or friends; they may take an unknown child or children into their homes, or they may provide financial support for care of such children in other homes or institutions.

In the case of contributions, these should be made payable to the Allied Relief Fund, Inc., the collecting agency for the Committee and which is located at the same address. Through this organization the Committee is raising an initial emergency fund of $5,000,000 to carry on its work, the drive opening on July 4.

If an American family wishes to take a child it does not know, it should communicate with the Non-Sectarian Foundation for Refugee Children, Inc., at 215 Fourth Avenue or with the Committee for the Care of European Children. If the family wishes a child with specific religious affiliation or nationality, it should say so, and also if it wishes a child of a certain age, it should make it plain. Beyond these criteria, it is difficult for the Committee to make committments, it was said here today.

"Unknown" Children First

The Committee is now receiving applications from anyone who wishes to assume responsibility for "unknown" children, and application blanks may be obtained by writing to the Committee or to the Non-Sectarian Foundation.

All inquiries with regard to bringing in a specific "known" child and the immigration requirements for children should be addressed to the International Migration Service, care of the Committee, at 215 Fourth Avenue.

To bring in any children, Committee said, it is necessary to conform to the usual passport and visa requirements. The Department of State has, because of the war economy, ruled out temporary or visitors' visas. Children coming in, even though not intending to remain permanently, must, therefore, obtain permanent passports.

In the case of a known child, parents must have registered him or her with the American consul in London or Liverpool. In the United States the family taking the child must fill out an affidavit of support, copies of which ordinarily are mailed to the American consul in Britain where the child is registered. Since speed is essential, however, the Committee has arranged with the State Department a new procedure whereby the affidavit may be cabled to the Consul rather than mailed.

May Cable Affidavit

Thus one can now walk into a telegraph office and cable his affidavit of support together with bank references, at the same time sending a copy by Clipper mail to verify the cable dispatch. Steamship companies will be glad to supply these affidavits and explain procedure, or the Committee will be glad to forward them on request.

To speed the transfer of children to American havens, however, the Committee advised that transportation will be more quickly obtained if the children are sent to Canada instead of the United States, since more transports are available to Canadian ports. In such instance, the affidavit of support should be filed with an American consul in Canada rather than in Britain.

In the case of "unknown" children, Americans offering homes will not be required to make affidavits of support until the children have arrived in Canada.

The Committee's intended procedure, as outlined today, is to bring these "unspecified" children to Canada, some of whom are arriving there in a fortnight, and then send selected children from these arrivals to the United States. Thus to an American asking for "one Episcopal boy, age 10, English" the Committee will try to send a lad fitting these requirements when it has the affidavit of support and the other requirements are met.

The Committee is now setting up branch agencies in all sections of the United States. A Boston office will be opened this week by Alfred Whitman, executive director of the Boston Children's Aid Association.

1,000 Offers a Day

Fifteen thousand offers of homes for refugee children have come in to the United States Committee for the Care of European Children since it commenced operations just a week ago, and offers are continuing to pour in at the rate of over 1,000 a day, it was announced at committee headquarters today.

The United States continued to loom large as a haven for refugee children as new pleas for help and new offers of organized assistance were received at child refugee headquarters and as a first contingent of 79 child refugees arrived here aboard the steamship Volendam, of the Holland-Americ Line.

At the same time Mexico entered the relief picture when the United American Spanish Aid Committee announced that the Mexican Government has agreed to provide haven for Spanish refugees trapped in occupied areas of France. Mexico, it was said, has made representations to the German and Italian governments and has instructed its Legation in France to protect those refugees and members of the International Brigade until steamships are available for their transportation to Mexico.

Activities along the child refugee sector in the past 24 hours brought these developments:

1. The American Association of University Women announced it had undertaken at the request of its sister organization, the British Federation of University Women, to find homes in the United States for from 3,000 to 6,000 children of British university graduates for the duration of the war. The American university women decided at a special committee meeting to co-ordinate its fund-raising and home-finding activities with the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, central organization for child evacuee efforts.

2. The British Save the Children Fund, in a cable dispatch to the American Save the Children Federation, co-member of the Save the Children International Union co-operating in helping needy children in war-stricken countries, declared that full financial support was urgently needed from America in caring for "thousands of European refugee and British children."

Action Postponed at Rye

3. Trustees and civic organizations of the wealthy Westchester County village of Rye, at a village meeting, decided to postpone action until receipt of more definite information on the request of Mayor Marseen, of Rye, Sussex County, England, that the American Rye provide asylum for children from the British community.

The 79 children arriving here aboard the Volendam, vanguard of others to come, were brought in through the efforts of private families and interests, and not through the Committee for the Care of European Children. It was said at committee headquarters here, however, that there was small danger of overrunning the British immigration quota, since the quota permits the entry of 6,500 Britons a month.

Offers for homes now coming in average one offer for a known child to five offers for children not known, committee headquarters said. It was estimated that transportation to the United States for one child costs $180, plus an added $50 for stewardess for caring for the child during the voyage. While this expense is often paid by the child's parents, the committee is working to scale down the cost.

The child refugee problem in Britain, according to the Save the Children Fund, is complicated by the fact that about 9,000 child refugees from Germany and Austria had been received before the outbreak of the war. Since the war's start, a large number of additional refugees arrived there from Holland, Belgium, and Northern France, increasing the necessity for getting some of these refugees out and into the British dominions and the United States, according to the fund.

In Ford Family

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 6 (AP)—Far from their homes across the sea, 25 English children arrived in a Canadian haven yesterday to stay for "the duration."

Curious over the new country but apparently quickly adaptable, the children came here as guests of W. R. Campbell, President of the Ford Motor Company of Canada.

All are sons and daughters of Ford employees in England, and 100 more are yet to come. Officials here expressed confidence that homes would be found for all.

"There's a demand for these children, you know," Mr. Campbell said. "I expect that some of them will go to Toronto, Montreal, and other places."

The 15 boys and 10 girls arriving yesterday ranged in age from 4 to 14. The smallest played happily with toys. Older ones spoke calmly of their experiences.

In a crisp British accent, Peter Bristler related that "my daddy works for Ford in a small town near London." He said "it was wonderful coming over on the ship."

"But I did not enjoy saying good-bye to Mommie and Daddy," he added.

"We had a convoy for two days," Peter said. "There was a fine British destroyer. It was very fast, and there was another ship. I'll be glad to be home after the duration. Then I shall become a pilot."

With the talk over, Peter tipped his hat and said, "Thank you, sir."

"The people," said Valorie Phipps, "have been very nice to us. I'm sure that we'll like it here."

But Lorna Thacker of Rumford, Essex, near London, was of a mind to stay only "a little while" and then "hurry home to Mommie and Daddy."

"It isn't quite so difficult for me as some of the other children," said Doreen Fowler of London, "because I have Peter to look after."

Peter is her brother.

Call to Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., July 6 (AP)—The Spokane Chamber of Commerce, much to its surprise, learned today that it was about to become foster parent to three refugee children from England.

The Chamber received a letter from William J. McKic, a former Spokane resident who served with a Canadian regiment during the World War and now is living in England.

"Now we are not worried much, but our three youngest children have to be evacuated to Canada, and as I don't have any friends in Canada I have chosen to send my children to your care," he wrote.

A boy and two girls are enroute. The perplexed Chamber of Commerce reported that the children would be cared for in Spokane institutions unless a family volunteered to "adopt" them.

Fund for 500 Offered

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The New York Post said July 3 that Mrs. James H. R. Cromwell, the former Doris Duke, had offered to take 500 refugee children and spend $250,000 a year for their support.

The offer, the Post said, was made through Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to England. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell are now at their home, "Shangri-la," in Honolulu.

Chief Child Call For Little Blondes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—"A little blonde English girl" is apparently the ideal child refugee as visioned by American families offering homes to British children. At least, families who stated preferences in asking for British evacuee youngsters described this little lass more than any other type of child, the United States Committee for the Care of European Children declared in a preliminary survey of applications received, released here.

Families who were specific showed, in general, a three-to-one preference for girls, the report said. Families headed by lawyers, however, asked that children of lawyers be sent to them; and professors' families likewise wished professors' children. But the most encouraging aspect of the requests received thus far, according to Leonard Mayor, President of the Child Welfare League of America and Director of the Committee's new Sub-Committee of Child Welfare, has been the lack of specific requests.

In 90 per cent of the 15,000 offers of homes received, families have said they would take any child, regardless of social status or religion, Mr. Mayo said.

Certain heart-desires are regularly revealed in each day's mail, Mr. Mayo added. One family wanted a four-year-old "dark-eyed French girl," another a "10-year-old blonde English boy." Others said that though they had several children already in their home, they would be happy to receive a child refugee, and still another offer asked for a child—with a baby-carriage.

Youth Congress Backs Defense But Not Abroad

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 6 (AP)—The American Youth Congress was committed today to a policy of support for national defense, and nonintervention in foreign wars.

A lengthy debate preceeding adoption last night of the defense resolution, 384 to 19, provided the liveliest session of the annual meeting which began Wednesday. For congress delegates it dwarfed the "revolt" movement of a group of about 65 young "pro-Americans" who had the personal backing of Gene Tunney, former heavyweight boxing champion.

The congress defense resolution said in part:

"We declare our readiness to contribute, to the maximum, our energies, our services, and if need be our lives, to the great task of defending our country and our democratic rights against any attack of enemies from without and against any betrayal from within, as in France.

"We consider as fundamental to any such program a foreign policy directed toward keeping America out of the war in Europe and away from any intervention of American dollar diplomacy in Latin America or the Far East. We insist that our armed forces must not be sent to fight on foreign soil."

The resolution added, however, that "we are opposed to all proposals for compulsory military training or conscription, or for un-American regimentation of youth in compulsory labor camps."

Other resolutions adopted favored "an embargo on all war supplies to Japan" and a "boycott" of all Japanese goods, and favored "aid to the democratic popular movements in Latin America."

The Tunney-backed faction, refused seats as A. Y. C. delegates, charged the Youth Congress was "Communist-controlled" and indicated it would establish a new "pro-American" organization, drawing members from Young Republicans, Young Democrats, Junior Chambers of Commerce, and similar groups.

The Tunney group was encamped at nearby Williams Bay.

Canadian Air Plan Speeded; Overseas Help Unnecessary

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada, whipping air might into fighting trim to aid the United Kingdom, will be able to complete the whole production program of the British Commonwealth air training plan without overseas assistance, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has announced.

Such great strides have been made by the Canadian aircraft industry that the larger part of the original program which covered two years has been compressed into a one-year plan, the Minister said.

Elementary training planes are already being manufactured in the Dominion on a mass production basis and, Mr. Howe added, construction of advanced training planes is proceeding in accord with the needs of an accelerated training schedule.

As pilots graduate from their preliminary training in elementary planes, advanced training planes will become available from factories. Deliveries of Harvard trainers will begin within a month.

Nearly 200 elementary training planes have already been delivered from Canadian plants, Mr. Howe revealed. One Canadian plant is producing more than two of these planes a day. By the end of 1940 Canada will have produced all the elementary training planes required by the plan, which specifies 800.

At the same time the Minister announced the appointment of R. P. Bell of Halifax to the Executive Committee of the Munitions and Supply Department. Mr. Bell will be responsible for co-ordinating the entire aircraft production throughout the Dominion and accelerating, even beyond its present speed, the output of the aviation industry.

Mr. Bell, serving without salary, will also be President of a newly-formed company, Federal Aircraft Limited, with headquarters in Montreal and designed to coordinate the output of all Anson plane parts and to expedite production of the complete Anson machine.

Nine Canadian plants are engaged in production of this twin-engined, advanced training plane, 1,509 of which are to be built for the air training plan.

American Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canada's role as Empire arsenal is rapidly expanding as Canadian industry begins to pattern itself more on the lines of United States industry than British industry.

Such is the summary of Canada's war effort contained in information from official sources recently made available to The Financial Post here.

Going forward on its own instead of accepting advice in every instance from Great Britain as formerly, Canadian industry is now producing 1,600 planes per year. This was to have been the 1941 objective. It is believed that Canada will produce 2,000 planes in 1941 instead of 1,600.

These planes are being sent from the assembly lines to Britain, where motors are put into them.

Canada entered the war with a capacity to produce 30,000,000 rounds of small ammunition per annum. This was doubled when war broke out and steps were taken at once to increase the original production ten times over. Machinery to do this was ordered months ago and is now being assembled.

Canadian production of artillery shells has been stepped up to 2,250,000 a year, and this capacity is being increased to 4,500,000.

With respect to guns, Canada possesses one fully modern plant which was to be producing 25-pounders by this month. It can quickly enlarge production into higher calibers and also antiaircraft guns. This expansion has been under way for some time.

Canadian Rockies Conquered By New Big Bend Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVELSTOKE, British Columbia—The motor tourist has a new world to conquer in the Canadian Rocky Mountain country this summer as the result of the official opening of the spectacular Big Bend Highway from Revelstoke to Golden on June 29.

Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia cut the ribbon, officially declaring the highway open to the traveling public and providing for the first time an all-Canadian direct route from the prairies to British Columbia's coast. The Big Bend road brings the Trans-Canada Highway a long step nearer reality. The only gap remaining in the coast-to-coast route across the Dominion is in the rough country north of the Great Lakes.

Building of the Big Bend Highway represents an expenditure of more than $1,000,000 to the Canadian and British Columbia Provincial Governments. It has been in progress for five years and involved engineering difficulties that would have been insurmountable not long ago. Until this summer the only way of traversing the distance between Revelstoke in the west and Golden, the key to the Rockies, in the east, has been by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Even the water route by following the Columbia as it swings northwest from Golden and makes its bend 200 miles long has been out of the question except for the experienced small-craft navigator ready to make frequent portages to avoid the treacherous rapids and waterfalls.

Vast Area Opened

The Big Bend Highway will open up a vast area of wilderness of surpassing beauty, flanked by towering mountains whose crests are buried in snow from season to season, and skirting one of the most picturesque rivers in the west. The country teems with big game and a luxury of vegetation of a wide variety, for this is a paradise of mountain and valley that in the past has lured only the most adventurous of hunters, trappers, and prospectors.

Yet it is a country steeped in history. It was along this watercourse that David Thompson, who gave his name to another British Columbia river, paddled with his exploring party of voyageurs and Indians more than a century ago, and it was at La Porte, near the junction of the Priest River at Death Rapids and Downie Creek, that a stampede for gold occurred in 1864.

With Revelstoke and Golden at each end of its base, the Big Bend Highway forms a rough triangle, with historic Boat Encampment where Thompson made his headquarters at its apex. Each leg is about one hundred miles long.

Majestic Views Afforded

For the traveler who is in no hurry and who possesses the spirit of adventure and the instinct to see big game, the Big Bend Highway offers unusual opportunities. Bears are numerous in almost every part of the valley and on the heights there are mountain sheep.

On the west leg the road hugs the base of the Selkirks and commands a view of the majestic Selkirk Range, whose high shoulders are jeweled with glaciers. The traveler will find peaceful scenery at Kinbasket Lake and the Blackwater, and where the road crosses the glacial waters of the Middle River it is only 17 miles by pack trail from the famous Columbia ice fields, one of the last vestiges of the Ice Age.

At a time when the American dollar is at a premium in Canada it is expected that the Big Bend Highway will be an additional inducement for tourists from the United States to visit British Columbia this summer.

Election Irregularity Probers Seek $50,000

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Senate Campaign Investigating Committee asked yesterday for an additional $50,000 to finance its inquiries into any charges of irregularities in Presidential, Vice-Presidential and Senatorial elections.

Garner's Name To Be Presented

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Managers for Vice-President Garner said yesterday that his name would be put before the Democratic convention for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Garner himself will not attend the convention, but his managers, E. B. Germany and Mrs. Clara Driscoll, said in a statement: "Mr. Garner's name will be presented at the Chicago convention. Texas' 46 votes are instructed for him and he will receive substantial support from many other States."

Although the statement did not say so specifically, Mr. Garner's friends said that it's lack of qualification made it clear tat his name would be offered even if President Roosevelt runs again. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana announced earlier this week that his name would be submitted even if Mr. Roosevelt were a contender.

Dogs Are War Refugees

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 6 (AP)—Even dogs have become refugees of the European war. William H. Ferber, Secretary of the Fond du Lac Humane Society, is seeking homes for British canines. Mr. Ferber said a nation-wide appeal has been made to all dog-lovers to offer homes for the animals.

Cable Insulation

Gutta-percha, a sap obtained from trees in the tropics, is used for submarine cable insulation.

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Singapore: Naval Key to the Far East

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Britain's Gibraltar of the East, today focuses a naval situation involving not only Britain, Japan, and French colonies from Indo-China to strategic Pacific islands including the Marquesas, but also affecting the United States Fleet.

The Malayan stronghold is rapidly being brought up to full war efficiency. According to Chester Rowell, publicist of San Francisco, he has "special knowledge" that Singapore would be open to American warships "for the asking."

Henry L. Stimson, new Republican Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet, has just repeated that he would be willing to throw open American ports to the British Navy, but that the need is not urgent at this moment.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, proposes an understanding between the combined British and American fleets to "localize Hitler in Europe." Singapore would play a key part in such a project, but Senator Pittman says this does not necessarily require an alliance.

Recent defensive measures in Singapore include felling of trees and removal of other obstacles along the coast where they interfered with the view from gun emplacements. In addition, movement of small craft in Singapore territorial waters is forbidden between sunset and sunrise. All landings are banned except at specified points.

Britain also is strengthening Hong Kong in view of Japanese pressure for stoppage of British aid to China through channels even as far distant from the Crown Colony as Burma.

By a Staff Artist

Singapore

Britain's "Gibraltar" of the East holds an important place in the naval developments in the Far East.

U. S. and Singapore

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the tense strategic outlook confronting the United States Navy, two dominant factors dwarf all others.

First is the almost absolute necessity for naval allies in the Pacific, should the United States ever expect to do more than hold the seas nearest its shores. As analyzed in an article of May 18 in these columns, without allies the United States cannot overbalance Japan's strategic advantages without making heavy sacrifices.

Second is the question whether any allies will be available in the Pacific. France already has disappeared as a factor powerful enough to tip the balance. And Britain is tied up in Europe.

Singapore's Major Role

As a result of latest events, the United States sees French islands being cut adrift from their former status; Japan becoming ever more imperative; and a situation developing that makes Singapore of prime importance to any curb on Japanese expansion in the Pacific.

Without Allies, or without bases closer to the scene, the United States pitted against Japan would face a long and exhausting offensive war. Japan, intrenched behind its strategically located mandated islands, occupies a position of great strength.

With undisputed control of the several seas separating it from Asia, Japan can carry on an unmolested trade with the mainland in many essentials.

But Japan must have oil and some intercourse with the outside world, and this trade requires overseas transportation. In time of peace, considerable, if not most of Japan's oil importations, come from the California oil fields. Japan's fast tankers, plying out of San Pedro, fulfil the dual function of transporting oil and keeping a watchful eye on the naval strength of the United States at its principal naval base.

Oil From Borneo

In case of war with the United States, Japan will turn to Borneo for its oil.

Japan's initial strategy would be that of the "limited objective" in which the Philippines and Guam, and possibly other territory, such as the Netherlands East Indies, would be seized. Japan could then take advantage of its ideal geographic location to fight a defensive war. This to be interspersed with sufficient raids on the American fleet's vital lines of communication focusing on the West Coast, Hawaii, and the Panama Canal, to prevent the United States from concentrating its entire naval strength in projecting a campaign across the Pacific.

Political complications elsewhere, quite conceivably may prevent such a use of all United States naval forces, and relieve Japan of the trouble of sending its cruisers on far flung and hazardous raids.

However, in time, Japan may, when the United States' effort is judged to have become so extended as to be vulnerable, assume the offensive.

To come to grips with Japan, the United States will have to cross the wide Pacific. Japan is 4,500 miles from San Francisco and 3,400 from Hawaii.

Need for Naval Bases

This deplorable situation arises from the fact that the United States has failed to take the elementary precaution of providing even second class bases in the Far East for its fleet.

The entire naval strategy of the United States is based on the safety of the Panama Canal. The first class naval base which has been constructed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, affords control of the Eastern Pacific, and security for the western coast of the United States and Alaska, but it cannot protect the Philippines or Guam, and as far as the Western Pacific is concerned, is merely a jumping-off place for the Fleet.

Projecting a United States naval force across the Pacific would be a stupendous task, complicated by having to seize or improvise operating bases en route, and the need of protecting long lines of communication.

Should the Fleet manage to crawl unscathed across the Pacific, using as "stepping-stones" one hastily and inadequately equipped base after another, it will then have to pause until such time as a properly prepared base has been made available, because the security of a fleet is inextricably dependent upon having such a haven in the vicinity.

British Have Bases

Such a campaign is in marked contrast to the method that could be used were the United States allied with Britain.

It is quite a different matter for a fleet to batter its way across a great ocean to arrive at an anchorage which must then, at an untoward expenditure of time and effort, be converted into an operating base, and for the same fleet to arrive at a friendly port where needed facilities already exist.

The Pacific is studded with islands under the flags of France and Great Britain, some of which contain ports well adapted to serve as secondary bases for the Fleet of the United States. The more important of these groups of islands lie south of the Equator, and are well beyond easy reach by the Japanese Navy in force.

From Hawaii, or even directly from the West Coast, United States naval forces could proceed by easy stages across the Pacific, using the Marquesas (French), Samoa (United States and British), Fiji (British), New Hebrides (British and French), New Caledonia (French), and New Zealand (British) as "stepping-stones."

Passage through Torres Strait, between Australia and New Guinea, may be deemed too hazardous to attempt, but the ports in Australia afford excellent stopping places, and the Fleet, in full battle strength, can set forth around Southern Australia for Singapore.

Singapore as a Haven

And what a haven Singapore would prove to be! Adequate repair and supply facilities and huge dry docks repose in sheltered Seletar Harbor, protected by powerful fortifications.

Britain has realized its ambition of having a Gibraltar in the Far East by building one of the most thoroughly equipped naval bases in the world on the shore of Johore Strait.

In the immediate vicinity of Singapore, lie the Netherlands East Indies—veritable treasure islands—where many sheltered ports are to be found.

Unless supported by an intermediate base, the 2,500 miles separating Singapore from Japan precludes any serious threat by the Japanese Navy on the British naval base.

A Curb on Japan

Upon arrival at Singapore, if not before, the United States Fleet would be augmented by naval units of its ally. This force would operate against Japan from the south, where the latter's vital lines of communication could readily be assailed. These operations would be an entirely different matter from the arduous and risky operations that would have to be undertaken by the United States acting alone, either via the bleak wastes and terrible weather of the Aleutian Islands, or in attempting to force a passage through the islands mandated to Japan.

Japan is well aware of the serious situation in which it would be placed by an alliance between the United States and Great Britain, and the possibility of such a coalition for their mutual protection in the Far East is probably all that restrains Japan from immediately assuming the "protection" of the Netherlands East Indies.

And by the same token, the United States will do well to guard its own interests in that area by just such an understanding with Great Britain.

The opinions in the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Nazi Warning on Trade; Hull Rebukes Meddling

Continued from Page 1

istrative change is intended to strengthen and make more efficient our efforts in the direction of the widest practicable implemenation of the program and of the basic principles of liberal commercial relations, which underlie that program. Continued advocacy of these principles has been and remains our fixed policy. The only alternative, especially after the war, would be the destructive course of totalitarian autarchy.

"I should like to call attention again to the following statement made by the President on June 21, 1940, in connection with some of the emergency features of our current work in the field of inter-American economic co-operation:

"'. . . In some of its essential features, this program of co-operative economic action by the American Republics and possibly by other countries is being undertaken in response to new—but we hope, temporary—developments in international relations. It is not intended to replace the program of reciprocal trade agreements which has been steadfastly pursued by the Government of the United States. We continue to believe that the basic principles of that program offer the most effective basis for mutually beneficial economic relations among Nations, and we are determined to work, as circumstances permit, for their fullest possible application.'"

Monroe Doctrine Imitated

Secretary Hull yesterday accused unnamed nations of promulgating doctrines, alleging similarity to the Monroe Doctrine but differing from it in spirit, "as a pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, of military occupation and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent peoples."

The Secretary read his statement at a press conference at which he disclosed that the German Government had just rejected the American warning of June 18, that the United States Government would not acquiesce in the transfer of any New World possession from one non-American power to any other non-American power.

In rejecting the American note, the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, declared that Germany had given "no occasion whatever for the assumption that it intends to acquire possessions," adding that "the nonintervention in the affairs of the American continent by European nations, which is demanded by the Monroe Doctrine, can 'in principle' be legally valid only on the condition that American nations for their part do not interfere in the affairs of the European continent."

In commenting upon this rejection, Secretary Hull asserted that "the Monroe Doctrine is solely a policy of self-defense, which is intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas.

"It was and is disposed to prevent aggression in this Hemisphere on the part of any non-American power, and likewise to make impossible any further extension to this Hemisphere of any non-American system of government imposed from without," he continued.

"It contains within it not the slightest vestige of any implication, much less assumption, of hegemony on the part of the United States. It never has resembled and it does not today resemble policies which appear to be arising in other geographic areas of the world, which are alleged to be similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but which, instead of resting on sole policies of self defense and of respect for existing sovereignties, as does the Monroe Doctrine, would in reality seem to be only the pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, or military occupation and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent people."

In reply to Herr von Ribbentrop's charge that the American note to Germany "conferred upon some European countries the right to possess territories in the Western Hemisphere and not to other European countries," Secretary Hull replied that "the Monroe Doctrine has not the remotest connection with the fact that certain European nations exercise sovereignty over colonies in the Western Hemisphere and that certain other European nations do not.

"This situation existed before the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed," he said. "The Monroe Doctrine did not undertake to interfere with the existing situation but did announce that further incursions would not be tolerated. It made clear that further transfer of existing possessions to another non-American state would be regarded as inimical to the interests of this Hemisphere. This has become a basic policy of the Government of the United States."

"As already stated in the communication of the German Government by this Government under date of June 18 the Government of the United States will neither recognize nor acquiesce in the transfer to a non-American power of geographical regions in this Hemisphere now possessed by some other non-American power.

"The Government of the United States pursues a policy of nonparticipation and of noninvolvement in the purely political affairs of Europe. It will, however, continue to co-operate as it has co-operated in the past, with all other nations whenever the policies of such nations make it possible and whenever it believes that such efforts are practicable and in its own best interests, for the purpose of promoting economic, commercial, and social rehabilitation and of advancing the cause of international law and order, of which the entire world stands so tragically in need today," Secretary Hull concluded.

Wide Application Seen

Although made in reply to the German rejection of the American note, Secretary Hull's statement is seen here as having a far wider application, particularly in view of the recent statement by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, that Japan had a paramount interest in the entire Far Eastern area and that it could not tolerate outside interference there.

Secretary Hull was believed to have Japan in mind equally with Germany when he stated that certain newer policies only simulated the Monroe Doctrine and that they were actually a cloak to cover aggression. This is taken to mean that the United States Government will not relinquish its determination to preserve the "open door" in China whatever the verbiage under which Japan seeks to legitimize its closing.

Willkie's Influence Forces House Action on Hatch Bill

Continued from Page 1

ute more than $1,000 to political campaign funds. That almost went through, commanding 36 votes in its favor against 45 in opposition. Then another Bankhead amendment to make the limit $5,000, as now urged by Mr. Willkie, did squeeze through the Senate by a margin of two votes, 40 to 38. Still another amendment voted by the Senate would forbid state and local office-holders employed on federally-financed projects to coerce other employees into making campaign contributions.

Democrats "No Like"

Finally passed by a nearly unanimous Republican vote in the Senate and against the opposition of fully half of the Democrats, the Hatch bill fell immediately into the clutches of the unsympathetic and unfriendly arms of the House Judiciary Committee which first voted to table it for the session, then the following week voted to rescind the tabling motion and at last on May 29 reported it out favorably by a vote of 16 (nine Republicans, seven Democrats) to 8 (all Democrats). The Committee added the new provision that no political committee may spend more than $3,000,000 in any campaign.

The Hatch bill of 1940, like the Hatch Act of 1939, found politics written all over the opposition to it as the measure struggled along its way in Congress. Most old-line Democrats privately abominated the 1939 act, at least while their party was in power, and correspondents heard Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico roundly booed by his fellow-Democrats at the Jackson Day Dinner in Washington last January.

The House Democrats voted in 1939 more than 3 to 2 against the Hatch Act; every Republican in the House was for it. There was no record roll call in the Senate.

Has Eventful History

On the final passage of the 1940 law in the Senate all Republicans voted for it and about half the Democrats voted against it. But on the amendment to limit campaign contributions to $1,000, every Republican Senator was in opposition while a majority of the Democratic Senators supported the proposal. The $1,000 limitation was advanced to make the bill so unacceptable it would be thrown out bodily.

Every Republican but one, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, who was recently defeated for renomination, voted against the amendment to limit individual contributions to $5,000.

In past years the Republicans have invariably received more large campaign contributions from individuals than the Democrats. In 1936 the Republican National Committee received 282 individual contributions of $5,000 or more while the Democratic National Committee received 79. The total thus contributed to the Republicans was $1,864,000 and to the Democrats $654,000. But the Democrats four years ago were not without their own all-high record of campaign aid from a single source for the trade unions advanced the sum of $770,000, about $500,000 of which came from the C. I. O. at the instigation of John L. Lewis.

Mr. Willkie has stated that he would not accept contributions of more than $5,000 and that he hopes there will be plenty of them much less than that. With Mr. Willkie's leadership in this direction it is now possible that Congress will go ahead with the new Hatch Act and make its limitations binding on all parties before the campaign gets under way.

British to Adopt Simpler Living

By the Associated Press

Manchester, England
July 6

The "harder life gastronomically" has come to the British.

Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, said yesterday that families would have to get along with fewer luxuries and simpler food.

The elimination of nonessentials rather than shortages is the reason, he said.

Farmers were urged to grow all the potatoes they can. The public was told to use less sugar.

Germany Fashions New Economic Order

Continued from Page 1

templated new European order is its mechanical structure. The task is primarily to apply the existing systems of price, production, and consumption control to selected areas which now are under varying stages of political control.

While some forecasters discuss the abolition of all customs barriers within the German economic area this is perhaps uncertain. Doing so would deny the Germans the fullest advantage they obviously expect as a compensation for their sacrifices of the past years. Interesting in this connection was the announced intention last fall to incorporate all protectorates in the German customs. But the order was never carried out. The most logical reason for the decision not to do so was that any geographical area brought into the Nazi orbit inevitably achieves, and maintains, the same standard of living prevailing in Germany.

Obviously the major object of the new order is to raise the standard of living within Germany for the Germans. This is possible to achieve quicker and more extensively if subordinate areas under German economic control are kept outside of the German customs.

Before the war standards of living in all small neutrals surrounding Germany were higher than in Germany. Incorporating them would mean, first, the leveling of their standards to the German plane and subsequently carrying them all upward as the German standard climbed. If left outside, they can always contribute, but never need drag down the ascending level within Germany.

German Boundaries

For these reasons some observers believe the actual boundaries of the Reich will not be enlarged greatly.

Instead the surrounding subordinate areas would become economic colonies of the Reich.

If this course is followed it means that there will be three degrees or phases to the projected German system—first, the Reich proper; second, the direct subordinate controlled area, including overseas colonies; third, the co-operating areas, presumably in the present stage of discussions under direct Italian or Russian control.

The system within the Reich proper is already functioning. An elementary example of the probable development of the system in the secondary area is seen already in the countries newly subordinated to German political control. By the simple expedient of fixing the exchange rate of the local currency mark at a figure giving the mark a high value, the Germans with marks obtain a higher purchasing power in those areas whereas the natives take a corresponding reduction in purchasing power.

German Standard

With the French franc now valued at 20 to a mark, for example, the Germans are able to purchase there more cheaply, meaning that their standard of living automatically goes higher. As this system is developed and formalized with the resumption of trade it will react to the advantage of all Germans. Goods produced by cheaper labor under controlled wages and prices flow toward Germany, thus raising the living standards of all Germans.

German writers all agree that gold must be abolished as the medium of adjusting trade balances. The attitude toward gold is almost Bryanesque in its personalization of gold as a prominent member of the Nazi "demonology." This depicting of gold as the villain of modern economy seems more emotional than rational. And while it concedes the necessity of some medium of settling balances, it nevertheless seems certain that the Nazis will attempt to abolish gold and attempt to settle trade balances exclusively in goods.

Certainly the intent is to establisha uniform currency medium for the entire area of control. They quite naturally assume that the mark will become the fixed common denominator if not the sole currency.

The geographical extent of the new German system is the least certain aspect at this time. German editors differ widely. The Kölnische Zeitung translates political spheres directly into spheres of economic control. Its basis for this is the present theoretical assumption that Germany, Italy, and Russia are equal partners.

Economic Areas

Such a premise assigns to Germany as its special sphere of influence, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark.

It allots to Italy the Mediterranean area, including Spain, Portugal, Greece, Syria, and Palestine, but excluding Turkey.

The same editor conceives the Russian sphere to include Scandinavia, the Baltic States, Poland, Hungary, and the Balkans.

But other editors are both less explicit and generous. Avoiding the listing of countries included in Germany's area they talk broadly about all of Europe marching to a new economic future under Germany's leadership. Obviously the outlining of Germany's sphere is left until the political situation is somewhat less fluid than at present.

Meantime Germany is busy arranging new trade agreements with such countries as Spain and Turkey.

Direct German Control

The first and easiest task is the organization of the area under the direct German economic control. Whatever the boundaries, it will presumably be the Italian and Russian areas which Germany must treat as relatively independent units. Since both Italy and Russia employ the same autarchic economic methods and function with managed currencies independent of gold, arrangement between these areas should not present serious difficulties. Last of all Europe, if the plan ever is operated, would function on a managed currency-controlled production basis.

The general plan developing here of course contemplates colonies outside of Europe. The unvoiced assumption of most observers is that Germany intends to take the bulk of Africa although leaving the northern part to Italy and, perhaps, leaving South Africa semi-independent. With the tremendous raw materials in Africa, plus the ingenuity of German industry in devising substitutes, the planners of Germany's economic future expect to be able to develop a high degree of independence from the rest of the world.

It should be remembered that Europe's independence from sugar imports resulted from the English blockade of Napoleon's Europe which devised beet sugar as a self-defense substitute. In preparing and executing this war Germany has improved many substitutes for imports which further reduce Germany's dependence on America and Asia.

The German consumption of coffee shows a measure of tenacity and some concessions on the importation of coffee appears to be contemplated. But the plan remains to trade as little as possible with the politically uncontrolled area. Presumably this means the minimum of trade with North America while its intentions in South America might depend upon the outcome of Pan-American economic discussions.

Ribbentrop's View

The editor of the publication "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo" who is regarded as speaking with the authority of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, argues that European and American economic interests are complementary and hints that good opportunities for trade will develop if only pan-America will abandon its "British adventure" and "British arbitrariness."

But the broad trend of the economic thinking of most German writers stresses European independence from overseas trade so the possibility remains that whatever the attitude the Americas, as a unit or as individual nations, adopts towards the projected German economic area, the German economic policy will aim to reduce trade in uncontrollable areas and seek instead the nearest possible approach to an economically self-controlled area of Europe, plus protectable colonial dependencies.

Meanwhile, within the already controlled areas the process of integration is proceeding rapidly. Where the former civil administration has remained, the fastest steps are being made. The German authorities report much progress in Denmark and Holland, whereas there has been relative difficulties in Belgium where many officials have not returned. The projected new constitution in France is expected to facilitate arrangements there, while the quickening interest in the Balkans towards closer trade relations with Germany is most gratifying here. Unquestionably, the tendency of most of Europe is to seek what the smaller nations increasingly regard as the inevitable integration of their economies with the new German system.

Radio Chain Links Nazi Occupations

By the Associated Press

New York, July 6

Indications that Germany has established an extensive chain of radio stations in the wake of its conquests through Europe have been reported by listeners here.

The circuit already embraces Prague, Polish stations, Oslo, Copenhagen, Brussels, Amsterdam and Paris, they said.

The development has not been conspicuous because only a few of the stations are on short wave, ordinarily audible here.

Yesterday the same program, with an Italian announcer, was picked up from five short-wave stations—Berlin, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome and Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the last a neutral country.

Hull Warns Asian Doctrine

Continued from Page 1

in the Atlantic, thereby permitting the United States to keep its battle strength in the Pacific.

In retrospect, the American foreign policy as regards the Far East does not seem to have changed materially in the last six months or more. The United States still recognizes that it holds certain economic trump cards and that Japan would be severely hit if the United States were to place an embargo upon all exports to Japan and imports therefrom.

Its diplomatic position is also strengthened by the huge sums of money now being turned over to the Navy and which are expected to result in a 70 per cent increase in fighting strength within the next six years.

Against this can be set the fact that Japan is within striking distance of the Netherlands East Indies, the source of most of America's rubber and tin imports. In addition, Japan is still informally allied with Germany in bonds of sympathy, thus receiving support from the world's most powerful military nation.

At present, the American foreign policy in regard to the Far East may be said to consist of a determination to throw its entire weight on the side of international law and order, without, however, having made up its mind to go so far as to put any real obstacles in the path of Japanese aggression.

Anglo-Japanese

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—New British gestures of friendship toward Japan were forecast by a neutral source today in line with a "one-war-at-a-time" policy designed to strengthen Britain's hand in Europe.

Concessions which Britain is prepared to make, this source said, would be limited only by a desire to avoid alienating opinion in the United States.

Britain is well aware, he said, that the United States would regard "diplomatic capitulation" to Japan in the Far East with coolness because of American interests there.

A Government spokesman told the House of Commons July 3 that the Government was considering "questions that might arise with the United States" if it should yield to Japanese demands for closing the road from Rangoon, Burma, to Chungking, China, over which the Chinese Army has been receiving supplies.

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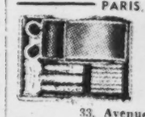
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British Tackle Taxes To Finance Full War

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—Britain's determination to ensure the economic stability and financial strength essential to successful prosecution of the war is evidenced in the new purchase tax legislation presented to Parliament this week, and in the appointment of a new Treasury Council to advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer on special financial and economic problems.

The new tax, according to the current bill, will be levied on all transactions except certain essential goods and services. The exceptions include food, drink, light, water, rent, children's clothing, and boots, as well as commodities like beer, tobacco, and petrol which already are heavily taxed, and cinemas for which special taxation is promised later.

In justifying the new taxation, the Government maintains that it has been devised so as to put a brake on any rapid increase in the cost of living which might be implicit in some forms of taxation.

Will Restrict Spending

Simultaneously the new tax is expected to provide new revenue to meet bigger war costs and to restrict internal spending and consumption. Introduction of the tax, it is emphasized, should not increase costs of production since the manufacturer can buy raw materials and semi-finished goods tax free from other registered firms.

Regarding the method of collection of the tax the Government has decided that it will not be collected by the retailer but shall be levied normally at the point where the retailier buys goods from the wholesaler.

Manufacturers, and generally speaking, all persons regularly selling goods to others for resale now become registered traders. They can trade with each other without adding the tax to the cost of the transaction but the tax must be added in a sale to nonregistered persons. Such nonregistered persons are understood to be the retailer and others in direct touch with the final consumer.

The percentage rate and date of introduction of the new tax are to be announced later, but it is clear that the tax rate on goods will be based upon the open market price paid by the retailer on delivery. Where manufacturers sell directly to retailers or to the public, the tax will be a charge on the wholesale price of goods.

Though the registered seller will be required to show the amount of tax separate from the invoices sent to the retail buyer the retailer will not be similarly required to show separately the amount of tax. He can add this to the price without distinguishing between the amount of tax and the normal price.

This leaves an open door to profiteering, according to some critics, but the Government has indicated that the "Prices of Goods Act" will be strictly enforced and it will be an offense for a shopkeeper to charge more than the normal wholesale price plus the tax.

Mixed Businesses

The bill also provides for dealing with the complex problem of "mixed" businesses which act both as producers and retail distributors. Small manufacturers with sales less than £2,000 a year are exempt from registering. No tax will be levied on sales between nonregistered persons so that, for example, a householder could sell an article to another householder free from the purchase tax.

Simultaneously the withdrawal of France from the war and increase of British war expenditure by 50 per cent at the beginning of last June has called for greater co-operation between all sections of the community in tackling financial problems. To this end Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently took an important step by appointing Lord Catto to be Financial Adviser in the Treasury and by setting up an important consultative committee of prominent economists, bankers, businessmen, and labor leaders to advise him on special matters.

Wide Representation Given

Appointment of such Committee, it is maintained in financial circles here, should help toward the removal of criticisms all too commonly heard that the Treasury is too bureaucratic and too apt to take only Bank of England opinion on vital issues, even when this opinion runs contrary to general financial and business opinion in the country.

The Committee which includes members like Mr. J. M. Keynes, well-known British economist; Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary, British Trade Union Congress; Mr. George Riddle of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Lord Riverdale, well-known trade and business expert, has been chosen less for any unanimity of opinion than for a comprehensive range of views—to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make his own decisions on the broadest basis.

The presence of Mr. Keynes on the Council has led to a query as to whether the Keynes plan for financing the war by "forced loans" is now being reconsidered by Government which earlier decided for voluntary rather than compulsory savings.

Compulsory or Voluntary?

It is increasingly obvious that, as the Financial News points out, of the problems before the Treasury the "most vital and most urgent is undoubtedly the issue of compulsory versus voluntary savings."

It also hinted that "only a basic change of policy, amounting almost to a revolution in fianancial technique," could solve the problem.

Hitherto saving has been voluntary—derived from a surplus remaining after maintaining a normal standard of living—but if this method is to continue many sweeping financial deductions at the source will have to be introduced in order to prevent inflation, according to many experts.

But whatever methods may be ultimately adopted, it is clear that the British public generally is willing to accept them, provided they are based upon sacrifices which bear as equitably as possible on all classes which are essential to winning the war.

Eire Shelves Old Political Feuds

International

A Symbol of National Unity

For the first time in 20 years W. T. Cosgrave and Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, bitter foes in Irish politics, appear on the same platform at a recent All-Party meeting in Dublin. Mr. Cosgrave is shown as he addressed the meeting. Seated, left to right, are: Gen. Richard Mulcahy; Mr. W. Norton; Prime Minister de Valera; and Mr. Frank Aiken.

Threat of Invasion Brings Measure of Unity to Eire

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Britain and its Irish neighbor face a common peril of invasion, and in the crucible old differences are being burned away as the two Nations gird for defense.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has just reaffirmed the neutrality of Eire and said the Government "is resolved to maintain and defend it in all circumstances."

Mr. De Valera issued this statement:

"In order to prevent misapprehension which may have been created by recent press and wireless statements, I desire to repeat that the Government has no intention of departing from the policy of neutrality announced last September as representing the will of the Irish people.

"The Government is resolved to maintain and defend the country's neutrality in all circumstances."

Old Feuds Forgotten

Eire, independent southern portion of the smaller island, has already seen the appearance on one platform of Mr. de Valera and W. T. Cosgrave, Opposition leader. For 20 years these men have held their distance in political feuds.

From Britain's standpoint, Eire represents the weakest link in the chain now being forged around these islands. Officially neutral and taking the attitude that Britain's salvation is its own affair, Eire of late days is shifting rapidly to the view that its own defense is bound up with Britain.

The Irish have become "attack conscious" and the term "invasion" is frowned upon by the censor.

Irish newspapers do without the word altogether.

But from whom an attack might come, or on which side of the little Shamrock Isle, official sources decline to say.

Every gathering in hotel lobby or on the street discusses "attack"—and the talk is serious.

Soldiers in Evidence

Through Dublin streets where the only men in uniform a month ago were police, soldiers swing along in forest green. They carry swagger sticks—but wear bandoliers of cartridges and have rifles easily accessible.

Airplanes drone overhead and watchful eyes scan the Atlantic and Irish Sea approaches to every coastal town.

Figures on the Army's present strength are guarded carefully but high officers say recruiting has been satisfactory. They promise an "Irish welcome" for any attacking force.

Northern Ireland is alert, too.

Only this week the Ulster Government at Belfast ordered strict control of migration to the six northern counties to keep guard against undesirables whose names are on the "subversive" lists.

Common Defense

Ulster asked, too, that the two parts of Ireland band together for common defense.

A statement in the Eire Senate by Vice-Premier Sean O'Mally that the question of the Eire-Ulster border is again under consideration has given rise to rumors that Britain may be seeking union of North and South Ireland for defense.

Mr. O'Mally told the Senate that it would not be "advisable" to say more "at this time" but reliable sources disclosed that secret meetings have been held along the border.

Officials declined to discuss the nature of the meetings, but it was learned from an informed source that Prime Minister de Valera has refused an offer of the six Northern Ireland counties if the cost amounted to involving Eire in the European war.

Mr. de Valera said recently that the difficulties of defending this little island west of England would be diminished greatly if it was a military unit.

Unified Control

A proposal for complete and unified control over all the armed forces in Ireland, both North and South, with full freedom from control of the British Government, was advanced recently by Robert Briscoe, supporter of Prime Minister de Valera in the Dail.

Mr. Briscoe spoke at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London. He said that given this freedom, constitutional questions might be left in abeyance and active preparations made against any invasion.

The Rev. Arthur H. Ryan of Queen University, Belfast, suggested recently that "a time might come when Eire's only hope of independence would be to sacrifice some of her sovereignty by placing herself under the protection of a stronger power, such as the United States."

In a speech at Maynooth College he said Eire's growing importance as a strategic airbase for the Americas "offered serious temptation to a predominant power."

He expressed the belief that for military purposes small nations must merge into larger groups or be submerged.

Ulster Mobilizes

An emergency mobilization of Northern Ireland's (Ulster's) defense volunteers was carried out this week. Every volunteer in the sea-girt counties of Antrim and Down was called out on July 3. They remained on duty from 2 a. m. to daybreak.

There was no immediate official explanation.

The North Ireland Cabinet has decided that a precautionary scheme of voluntary evacution of school children from densely populated Belfast should be put into effect "at an early date and at short notice." The Government also banned processions and the ringing of bells, except to give a warning of invasion, for the duration of the war.

A Northern Ireland defense regulation in effect since July 1 forbids the entry of Eireann citizens into Northern Ireland unless they are traveling on business of the United Kingdom.

The order practically closes the Irish frontier, and ends inexpensive railroad excursions patronized by hundreds every week end.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army, or I. R. A., which represents the bitterest anti-British feeling, circulated in Belfast a petition warning Mr. de Valera of dire consequences if Toman MacCurtain is executed. A son of the former Lord Mayor of Cork, he has been sentenced to execution July 13, after a postponement from July 5.

Concerts in Factory Canteens Cheer British Arms Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To make all that is best in music and the arts available to workers in Britain's great production drive, is the aim of a campaign inaugurated here by the Council for Encouragement of Music and the Arts.

The initiative for this scheme came from the Pilgrim Trust, a body founded in 1930 by Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness, an American citizen, for the preservation of British heritages and tradition.

At the outbreak of hostilities the Pilgrim Trust donated £25,000, the immediate object of which was to provide emergency assistance to those amateur activities of music, painting, and acting which might have faltered under the stress of war conditions. An experimental scheme was carried out within a 50-miles radius of London. Through a British Treasury grant of £25,000 the Council is now able to extend its plans to cover the whole of the British Isles.

The Council feels at this moment, when industry is working under such high pressure, that one of the chief things it can do is to send good music to the workers.

Proved Popular in Tests

Factory concerts, during the midday or midnight shift which bring the consolation of music to munitions workers have proved very popular in 50 factories where they were given in the experimental scheme. These will therefore be continued as an integral part of the national program.

The concerts are held usually in the canteens at factories—perhaps a trio or cellist, or the most popular of all, a singer, contributing the items.

Another important feature in the work is the provision of orchestral concerts in drab industrial districts which would not otherwise be able to procure good orchestras. For this purpose the Council makes grants to The London Philharmonic, the London Symphony, The Hallé, the North London Philharmonic, and the Scottish Orchestra. This is to be continued and extended to meet increased demands for such performances.

An encouraging revival of music-making in country districts is reported as a result of the work of six rural "music-makers" provided by the Council, and sent out under the auspices of the Rural Music Schools Council.

Rural Talent Encouraged

These pioneers, themselves expert professional musicians, foster local amateur talent in the countryside. They encourage the inhabitants of scattered country villages, even the inhabitants of a few farms, to join together in their music-making.

Through churches, schools, or other organizations, they have met with a great spirit of co-operation and a ready response, as from one district in Scotland where eight villages joined together for singing and music. One amateur string orchestra has reported a profit for the first time in its history owing to the greater interest in music since the war.

In the other arts, too, the Council is fostering local interest. Exhibitions of pictures are organized in mining districts where contemporary original paintings are shown. An exhibition of Industrial Design at Barnsley, industrial district of Yorkshire, was particularly appreciated. Three thousand persons went to see it during the first fortnight.

The Council is also in touch with dramatic societies up and down the country, as well as with established organizations such as the British Drama League and Rural Community Councils.

Technical Help Offered

The aim is not to override amateur work which is already being done, but to give, wherever it is needed, expert advice and technical help with the provision of accommodation, hire of lighting equipment and loan of books.

The Council realizes that drastic alteration of its work may be necessary to meet wartime conditions in the near future. But it is prepared for modifications to meet most emergencies.

Among amateur societies, it says, if halls have to be abandoned and fixtures canceled, it may be necessary to go on with activities in improvised centers and even in air-raid shelters.

At the same time a demand might arise for the Council's services in new connections. It is ready, for instance, to send at short notice, players, singers, or actors to cheer groups of people stranded for long periods of waiting during or after an emergency. The music "travelers" of the Rural Music Schools Council are also prepared to work in the same way. One of them has arranged to play the violin in an air-raid shelter should need arise. The Council welcomes calls from other authorities when need for such services arises.

Soviet Oil Commissar Shifted by Presidium

MOSCOW (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has relieved Lazar M. Kaganovitch of his duties as commissar of the oil industry, replacing him with M. Sedin, Tass, official Soviet news agency, announced.

Mr. Kaganovitch, former Commissar of Transportation, was named to the Oil Commissariat in October, 1939.

Strasbourg Reaches French Naval Base

By the Associated Press

The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois of Grenoble, reported the 26,500-ton battleship Strasbourg, five 7,000-ton cruisers of the George Leygues class, and a number of destroyers, submarines and gunboats arrived at the French naval base of Toulon. The Strasbourg was said to have been damaged only slightly. It escaped from the battle at Oran.

French Fleet: British warships pressed their search today for the last fugitive units of the French Navy while the Government began efforts to steer French merchant ships into British ports.

The French Eastern Mediterranean fleet remained bottled up in Alexandria harbor and its fate was held "in abeyance," British sources in Alexandria said, expressing belief the French officers and men there were with them.

Just how many French warships still were outside the British dragnet was undetermined.

The French Navy Ministry announced that the 1,378-ton French destroyer Frondeur was attacked and sunk by two British cruisers after a two hour battle off the island of Crete in the Mediterranean. The French battleship Strasbourg of 26,500 tons, five 7,000-ton cruisers, a number of destroyers, gunboats and submarines are reported to have reached the French naval base at Toulon, after the battle of Oran.

The French gunboat Rigault de Genouilly was torpedoed without warning off Algiers yesterday afternoon by an unidentified submarine, the French Naval Ministry announced today.

In Berlin, the High Command is ready temporarily to defer disarmament of the remaining units of the French fleet under the armistice treaty provisions as a result of the British action against French vessels in the Mediterranean, the German Armistice Commission advised the French delegation last night.

Gibraltar bombed: Anti-aircraft guns went into action this morning as this British stronghold experienced its second air raid warning of the war, but the all-clear signal was sounded after an hour and it was announced there had been no casualties and no damage.

British, German, and Italian planes continued their sporadic raids, with steady but not spectacular damage over the entire front.

Britain's Defense Area: In a vast extension of Britain's "defense area"—its ramparts against German invasion—the Government excluded the public yesterday from the entire English east coast and substantially all of the southern coast, a 12,000-square-mile region.

Military Missions From U. S. Extend Influence in Americas

VICHY, France, July 6 (AP)—Italy has joined Germany in releasing France temporarily from the obligation to carry out the armistice disarmament clauses concerning air and naval forces in the Mediterranean, official sources said today.

It was added that a telegram from Italy offering such a release, and a wire from France asking it, had crossed in transit.

Meanwhile, a Government spokesman said he would ask the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to postpone until Tuesday a scheduled assembly to discuss a new constitution.

The Naval Minister issued an order forbidding French officers to wear British decorations.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Gradual replacement of European army and navy advisers in Latin America with United States officers was forecast by informed quarters today as a likely move to give military backing to the hemisphere co-operation policy.

An army air mission of four men was added to the General Military Mission in Brazil this week, and three Air Corps officers recently have begun work in Chile.

Appointment of a United States naval air mission to Peru, replacing an Italian mission which was called home a month ago, is expected soon.

Altogether, the Army maintains missions in seven Latin American countries, giving advice, instruction and assistance in military plans and operations. The Navy has four.

In the largest army mission, in Brazil, there soon will be 10 officers, including the four airmen. There are seven in Argentina, all from the Air Corps; one in Guatemala, in charge of the military school; four in Colombia, including two air officers; one infantryman in Nicaragua, in charge of the military school; three in Haiti, and three in Chile, all air officers.

The Navy maintains missions in Brazil, eight men; Colombia, six; Argentina, three, and Peru, four.

Non-American governments which now have missions, advisers or instructors in Latin American countries include: France, with missions in Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Paraguay, an adviser in El Salvador and an aviation instructor in Guatemala; Germany, with advisers in Argentina and Chile; Italy, with military missions in Bolivia and Ecuador, air missions in Bolivia and Venezuela, and constabulary missions in Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela.

U. S. Counts War-Bound Ships

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—A survey of foreign ships in American waters made liable to detention under President Roosevelt's recent proclamation has disclosed 418 vessels, most of which belong to belligerent or invaded countries.

They included 120 British, 76 Norwegian, 36 Danish, 25 Italian, 23 Dutch, 11 French, 9 Belgian, 2 German and 2 Rumanian ships.

Of these, 80 apparently were berthed for the duration of the war, among them the British liner Queen Elizabeth and the French Normandie.

The President's proclamation authorized the Treasury, through its Customs and Coast Guard services, to detain or even seize any ship foreign or domestic, whenever it appeared necessary either to safeguard United States interests and property, or to protect the vessels themselves. Power to prevent anchorage of new arrivals also was given.

To date, a high Treasury official said, no ship asking permission to leave has been refused, and no vessel seeking to dock has been turned away.

The country with the most "laid-up" ships in American ports is Denmark, with 27 which have been here from one to three months. Italy probably is next with 25, but figures for Italian ships are confused by the movement of the vessels from one American port to another.

Nine British, 6 Dutch, 4 Norwegian, 3 Belgian and 2 German ships have been here more than a month.

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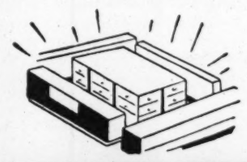
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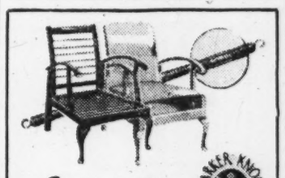

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Democracy in Music'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Activity at the Lewisohn Stadium has been taking one form and another, when our capricious weather has permitted music in the open at all. On June 25, a program that had been carried over from the previous evening on account of rain concerned mainly with our country and its relation to certain age-old problems, the whole thing being characterized—somewhat loosely, it must be admitted—as an evening of democracy in music. Pursuant to a project announced long in advance, a "ballad poem," the words by Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle), the music by the negro composer, William Grant Still, entitled "And They Lynched Him on a Tree," received a first performance anywhere.

A first performance at the Lewisohn Stadium was accorded Earl Robinson's "Ballad for Americans," described as "a modern cantata for baritone solo, mixed chorus, and orchestra," the text by John Latouche. And as a preface to the program appeared a piece for bass solo, chorus, and orchestra, called "Challenge," the music and part of the words by Roy Harris, the rest of the words being the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States—a composition which the author, in the interest of universal justice, had struck off at white heat between June 10 and 14. This, in its turn, was of course a "first time."

* * *

The unique program included also the Largo from Dvořák's "New World" Symphony, Weinberger's "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" (variations and fugue) which can hardly be attributed to America; a group of negro songs for Paul Robeson, the evening's baritone soloist, and "Ole Man River" from Jerome Kern's "Show Boat," for baritone, chorus, and orchestra, but with elaborate new orchestration by Mark Warnow. Mr. Warnow was the conductor for this number and also for "Ballad for Americans." The rest of the program was led by Artur Rodzinski.

The assisting choral forces came partly from the Schola Cantorum and partly from the Negro Wen Talbert Choir. Louise Burge sang the contralto solo in the Still "ballad poem"; Peter Nicolaeff was the soloist in the Roy Harris composition. From the foregoing one may gather that this was an evening of public consequence as well as of programmatic intricacy. The responding audience numbered some 14,000, the season's record at the Lewisohn Stadium for June

* * *

The Chapin-Still "Ballad Poem," with its prophecy of a "new day of justice," proved more successful in purpose than in all of the working out. Mr. Still's music characteristic and intense in parts, occasionally dragged. Mr. Harris' "Challenge" seemed to be chiefly noteworthy for propulsive energy What stampeded the meeting was Mr. Robinson's "Ballad," already familiar on the air, and further famous for having just opened the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. In every instance the performance was exceedingly effective. The solo work of Paul Robeson, who had not appeared locally in five years, drew forth ovation after ovation.

In marked contrast was the concert of the following evening. It continued the Stadium's Brahms Cycle, the choice falling on the "Academic Festival" Overture, the "Double Concerto" for violin, cello, and orchestra, and the Fourth Symphony. This relatively staid fare was partaken of by a gathering estimated at the outside as numbering 2,500, though Mr Rodzinski again conducted and the soloists were highly esteemed artists—Mishel Piastro, the concert-master of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, and Joseph Schuster, its first cellist. Apparently symphonic music of the more austere type is not always a summer magnet for outdoor audiences, even when the weather is far from oppressive.

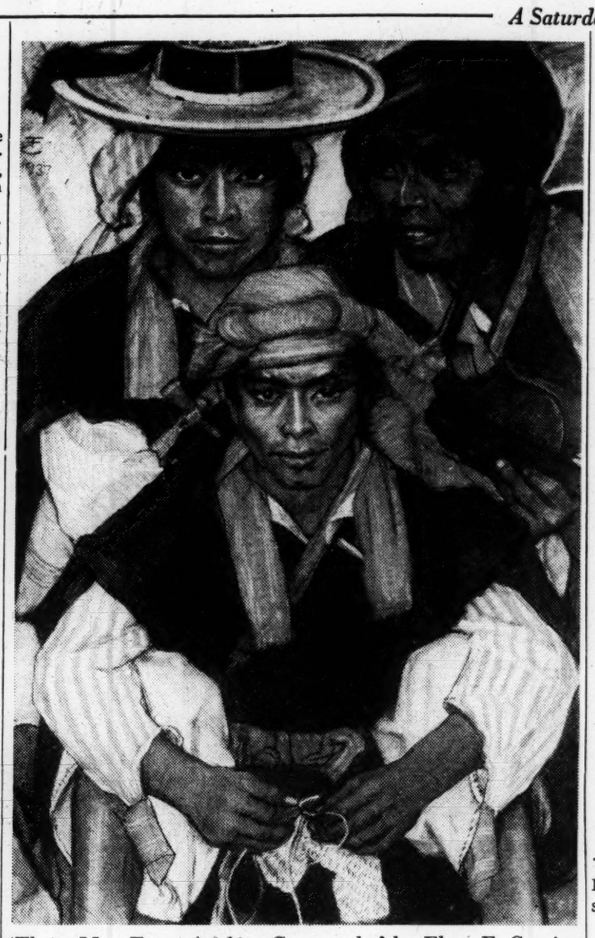
Doubtless the "Academic Festival" Overture cannot be described unhesitatingly as "austere," yet, in view of what it intends, the orchestral jollification suggests students of decidedly philosophic and abstract cast of mind, budding Hegels or Einsteins. Nor is austerity the only characteristic of the Fourth Symphony; the wondrous Andante is unchilled by anything of the sort. But the "Double Concerto," for all the beauties that the score discloses upon a minute examination, is decidedly austere in effect, and particularly so in the open, for the peculiar instrumental scheme gives it somewhat the quality of chamber music and in a setting like the Lewisohn Stadium the solo instruments, especially the cello, fail to produce the designed effect.

* * *

The real managerial delight made proud emergence on the evening of July 1, when Lily Pons and André Kostelanetz stepped forward again as a wife-husband team. Nobody bothered about Brahms, brows, or other soaring B's. But everybody went quite frantic with delight when the Pons soprano rose to an E or an F above the staff. And that it did several times with complete security. The audience this time passed the 19,000 mark!

Really, a Lily Pons concert was the outcome, for the generous soprano not only sang the five pieces for which she was down on the program, but threw in three additional numbers for good measure She was not always at her best in the earlier pieces—the waltz song from "Mireille," and "Echo Song" by Bishop as amended and augmented by Frank LaForge, a wordless vocalise, representing a nightingale's song, from the incidental music contributed by Saint-Saëns to Dieulafoy's drama, "Parysatis," and "Una voce poco fa" from "The Barber of Seville" in a dreadfully bedizened version for high soprano.

With the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia di Lammermoor," however she got into her artistic stride, singing with a fine feeling for line as well as delivering difficult coloratura in tune, and the added pieces—the audience would have more and more!—were done deliciously. They comprised a vocal version, arranged by Mr. LaForge, of Poldini's "Poupée valsante," "The Last Rose of Summer," and a vocal version of the "Blue Danube" waltz.



'Three Men From Atitlán, Guatemala,' by Eben F. Comins

In the complete collection of the artist's paintings of Latin-American Indians, on view at the New York World's Fair.

'The Miner,' by Constantin Meunier

Recent gift to the California Palace of the Legion of Honor by Mrs. Alma de Bretteville Spreckels Awl.

North Shore Arts Association

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture now on view in the galleries of the North Shore Arts Association in East Gloucester presents a lively, well organized art show.

Sculpture is no longer a stepchild of this thriving summer salon but takes its place on equal footing with the paintings, if not in number at least in quality and originality.

What one likes about this exhibition is its open-mindedness—a free show in a free land, where men and women may express themselves without thought of official dictation. Expression runs the gamut of subject matter from cheer to gloom, and from gaiety to war-conditioned seriousness. This is true of the sculpture as well as of the painting.

Take, for example, two pieces of sculpture, "Munich," by George Demetrios and "Mother Goose Memorial," by Richard Recchia Between the two lies a chasm of emotional approach. The Demetrios composition, with regimented upraised arms, rows of helmets, and diagonally aimed cannon as machine-age pattern support for a fleeing figure, tackles subject matter of the immediate present, and does so with force.

The "Mother Goose Memorial," on the other hand, holds the balance of lighter themes, for a world still preserving strains of universal thought; a world held together by the great common denominator of its children. Recchia's composition is playful, not compact, with boy and girl, goose and Mother Goose atop a drum on which in relief, are the familiar tales.

Mr. Demetrios veers from his version of "Munich" to a well-constructed, nude figure of a young Finn dousing himself with water from a bucket in one of the Cape's "Sauna," or Finnish baths.

This intimate touch with the place and its customs is felt throughout the exhibition this year. The familiar paintings of harbor scenes and dashing waves, square-riggers and dories are varied by such a composition as Rose Nedwill's "Wharf Cats," a study of watchful-eyed felines with fish against a background of drying nets and wharves.

As usual, some of the most facile compositions deal with boats and the sea, harbor scenes, New England mountains, and quaint cottages. There is greater emotion in "Life Boat 468," by Roland S. Stebbins, an oil depending less on pull of subject matter for effect than on placement of boats, and heave of deep blue waves. Among the little pictures, "Full Moon," by Margaret Gest, a study in white circles against rich blue of sea and sky and rust, orange and blue of rocks, strikes a spark of originality.

* * *

It is in the little pictures, also, that one may study at its best the art of Marguerite S. Pearson, whose "The Dance" and "The Sea Captain's Chest," both sketches of figures in interiors, develop in small compass a compositional deftness not felt in that painter's larger and more ambitious canvas.

William Meyerowitz and his wife, Theresa Bernstein, add their individual handling of colors and forms in the former's "Good Morning," a still-life of fruit and napery against window and outdoors, and in the latter's "Home Port," a ruddy-toned composition crowded with figures, houses, wharves, and boats.

Like a signature one comes upon the green-white tones in landscapes by John F. Carlson. The sharp white high-relief edge of gulls' wings, and the yellow light-edged fisherman and lobster pots in Anthony Thième's "Scavengers of the Sea" bring to painting a tri-dimensional illusion.

The $100 Ann Baker Lewis Memorial prize goes this year to Aldro T. Hibbard for "Sugar House," a composition of late winter woods, using for pictorial material a shack, an ox-cart, workers, bucket-hung trees, and distant mountains.

* * *

In sculpture the $25 prize goes to Katherine W. Lane, contributor of several amusing animal studies, for her alert small dog, "The Philosopher." The $25 water color prize, new this year, is awarded to Herbert Pierce for "Russell's Shop," a well-handled, literal transcription of American small-town atmosphere.

The North Shore Arts Association has 24 new members. There is a memorial showing of the work of four, Ellen Day Hale, Raymond Carter, Maurice Compris, and F. L. Stoddard.

Los Angeles Hears New Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

With the opening of Hollywood Bowl's series of summer concerts at hand, interest centered in the recent second annual festival of modern music, held at the First Congregational Church, under the leadership of Arthur Leslie Jacobs. The programs of contemporary music arranged a year ago by Mr. Jacobs proved so worthwhile that a second event was planned for this spring. That the decision was justified was proved by the fact that the attendance for the two programs was more than doubled over that of a year ago. Eleven works, all of musical consequence, were performed, including nine heard for the first time.

The first program began with the Finale from George Frederick McKay's Sonata for Organ, played by W. Brownwell Martin, organist of the First Congregational Church. On this occasion were also heard two provocative choral works, sung a cappella by the Chancel Singers, conducted by Mr. Jacobs These were an excerpt, "Tears," from Roy Harris' Symphony for Voices, and a work by the Hungarian Zoltán Kodály, "Jesus and the Traders."

Mr. Harris chose one of Walt Whitman's most dolorous paragraphs and expended much effort and inspiration on it. The work is not particularly singable and certainly is not a grateful vehicle for voices, but if its purpose is to evoke melancholy, then Mr. Harris has succeeded well.

Mr. Kodály chose the story of Jesus and the money-changers, using the Biblical text as set forth by John and Mark. The work is vigorous, rugged in its harmonic structure, and vocally effective. It was well sung by the group of 16 singers.

A composition for harp by Carlos Salzedo, "Chanson dans la nuit," played by Carmel Ling; Violin Sonata Op. 11, No. 2, by Paul Hindemith, played by Dixie Blackstone and Pearl Gould; a choral work by W. Brownwell Martin, and a composition for harpischord and orchestra by Francis Poulenc, transcribed for organ and Novachord, and played by Porter Heaps and Mr. Martin were also heard.

Mr. Martin conducted the Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus, and Osanna from his Missa Brevis, which is a work of considerable merit, written in madrigal style. One was grateful for an opportunity to hear the Poulenc work, although musical values were often distorted in the transcription.

Ernst Toch's Quintet, Op. 64, for piano, two violins, viola and cello, was commissioned by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge two years ago, and is dedicated to her. It is a composition of sound musical worth, in traditional four movements, but modern in style and character. The composer, who is also an excellent pianist, was assisted by the Kaufman String Quartet in a beautiful performance.

R. Vaughan Williams' Cantata for solo, chorus and orchestra, "Dona Nobis Pacem," brought the festival to its highest peak. Few if any modern writers know how to compose for voices more effectively than this English musician, and in this major work he has chosen a text of profound moment for music of deep inspiration. Its power lies in the deeply personal note—the composer's horror of war and a prayer for peace, based on poems by Walt Whitman and on Biblical excerpts. Solo parts are effective, but chief values are to be found in the choral numbers, which are of unusual power and effectiveness. Solo parts were sung by Fern Sayre, soprano; Merwyn Dant, baritone, and Charles Hazeltine, tenor. The orchestra score was arranged for piano and organ and played by Frederick M. Barnes and Mr. Martin. Other numbers in the evening program were three Psalms for mixed voices by Normand Lockwood, sung a capella by the Cathedral Choir, and a choral number by Philip James, also sung by the Cathedral Choir.

The Ellis and Orpheus Clubs, combined this season after a generation of separate existence, gave the third and last program of the year in the Philharmonic Auditorium on the evening of June 20. Benjamin Edwards conducting. This group of more than 100 men sings lustily and evidently profits much by its efforts. It has been heard to better advantage than on this occasion. Mrs. M. Henior Robinson was the excellent ac soprano, guest soloist.

A group of well-known artists appeared in a benefit concert for Holland War Refugees in the Wilshire Ebell Theater on the evening of June 27. The large audience found much to admire in the playing of the Noack String Quartet, which was heard in a Nocturne by Borodin, Caprice by Sinigaglia, and in two movements from Quintet for strings and flute by Jan Brandis Buys, with Ary Van Leeuwen as assisting flautist. This excellent chamber music ensemble is heard much too seldom.

Another important contribution was made by Devi Dja and her group of Bali-Java Dancers. This band of native dancers appeared in the Auditorium last winter and again revealed the artistry and strange power of these art-loving peoples. Jules Bledsoe, negro baritone, with Robert Ziegler at the piano, was heard for the first time in Los Angeles on this occasion. The voice is uneven in quality and unsteady as to pitch.

'La Marseillaise'

By Harold Hobson

London

Jean Renoir's production, "La Marseillaise," covers much the same ground as the American "Marie Antoinette," and in one of its scenes—where the rough invaders from Marseilles march down the Champs-Elysées, and are jeered at by the fine ladies and gentlemen in the pavilions which at that time bordered the famous road—it recalls Sacha Guitry's "Remontons les Champs-Elysées."

Yet if differs from both these other films. For one thing, it is much less personal in its approach. Historical novels and plays, from the days of Scott onward, have interpreted the ebb and flow of human events in terms of some typical individual's fortunes. "Remontons les Champs-Elysées," breezily telling the story of Paris' celebrated thoroughfare, followed the adventures of a schoolmaster's family down a long course of years, seeing in its changing surfaces the reflection of the history of France.

In "La Marseillaise" the individual is eschewed; the mass is everything. In this, no doubt, the picture owes something ideologically to the customary intellectual attitude of the Russian films of 10 to 15 years ago, about the building of railways or the mass movements of great bodies of men and women individually indistinguishable.

Now and again, it is true, the camera in "La Marseillaise" pauses for a moment on a single person, allowing him briefly to symbolize in himself the trend and impact of great impersonal movements. Early in the film there is a scene that strikingly and characteristically illustrates this method.

Two men, a revolutionary captain and his prisoner, the defender of a captured fortress, stand upon the ramparts and look down upon a group of sailors disembarking on the shore below. The slant of the camera here catches the glitter of the sea, a monstrous cantle of which is cut off by the sharp, dark edge of the castle fortifications. The captain remarks that in the eyes of the revolution all the men in France—with a wave of his arm he includes the sailors at their work on the sands—belong to one nation, knit together in a powerful union. But this is a conception foreign to the aristocratic imagination of the prisoner.

Here, in this brief scene, is indicated the chief accomplishment of the Revolution, the welding of France, for the first time in its history, into a single united nation. It is contained in the few laconic words of the captain, who, having for a moment or so concentrated the attention of the story upon himself, moves into the background.

It is rarely, however, that the individual is thus particularized In the main the emphasis is upon group movements, and by means of them the inner compulsion of the revolution is vividly and accurately portrayed.

Ravinia Festival

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia's Festival Association opened its fifth season (June 25) with Eugene Ormandy and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra as interpreters of a miscellaneous program whose chief feature was the D minor Symphony by César Franck. The weather of the opening week was all that could be desired, and the audiences were large and enthusiastic.

It was apparent, as soon as Mr. Ormandy began his first program with the prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," that in the rehearsals he had made the orchestra completely flexible to his demands. And this was made even more evident in the reading of the work by Franck that followed; for the visiting conductor asked of his men an interpretation of the music that was notably at variance with that to which formerly they had been accustomed.

Mr. Ormandy's idea of the D minor Symphony concerned itself with vivid drama and emotional urgency. It brought about great blasts from the brass, tremendous surgings from the strings, and in most of its aspects, it replaced the meditative and brooding Franck by a composer whose excitements suggested a Tchaikovsky of Gallic birth. This exegesis was undoubtedly interesting, even if it was unorthodox.

On the same program was Eugene Zador's "The Machine Man," a series of movements from a ballet of the same name that Mr. Ormandy had introduced to this community in a concert given by the Minneapolis Orchestra, of which he was then conductor, in 1936.

The second concert (June 27) contained two arrangements—admirably made by the conductor—of chorale preludes by Bach, the Fifth Symphony by Beethoven, Stravinsky's suite from "The Fire-Bird," and Schumann's Violoncello Concerto, its solo part played by Emanuel Feuermann. Mr. Ormandy drew from his orchestra a vitalized and uplifting presentation of Beethoven's symphony, one in which—as in Franck's Symphony of the preceding concert—he looked for and discovered the power and drama that distinguish the work. Mr. Feuermann offered a beautiful performance of Schumann's Concerto, a work that offers few opportunities to an instrumentalist who seeks to win his triumphs by virtuosity alone.

Mr. Feuermann also appeared at the third concert (June 29), in which the pièce de résistance was Strauss's "Don Quixote." It were difficult to decide whether the laurels should be awarded to the violoncellist, who played entrancingly, to Mr. Ormandy, whose reading brought forth all the humor as well as the pathos of the work, or to the orchestra which accomplished arduous labors with extraordinary brilliance and skill.

Mr. Feuermann also was heard in Tchaikovsky's Variations on a Rococo Theme. This is not one of the Russian master's most convincing contributions, but it served at least to demonstrate the violoncellist's command of a luscious tone and impeccable finger dexterity.

As a finale to the concert Mr. Ormandy set forth—for the first time in these parts—the symphony, "The Santa Fé Trail," by Harl McDonald, manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra. This work made evident its composer's command of orchestral effect, and, while its thematic material and development did not appear to be of momentous importance, the music fell not unpleasantly upon the ear. At the close the Chicago Symphony Orchestra demonstrated its admiration for Mr. Ormandy's notable abilities by giving him an enthusiastic "tusch."

Woodbury, Dynamic Artist

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Charles H. Woodbury saw and understood motion as few others have done. Among American artists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, his work was outstanding for its qualities of latent force and movement, whether his medium was oil, water color, or etching.

Woodbury had intended to be a mechanical engineer, and studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His father was an inventor, and Charles was keenly interested in mechanical things, but he loved to draw and paint even more. In his sophomore year at the Institute he took a prize in an art exhibition in Boston. That gave him his first major problem, and his solution of that problem determined the rest of his career. Here was assurance that he could probably become a successful painter, which was what he wanted to do most of all. Why not drop the stiff engineering course and go straight to Paris?

But Woodbury had started to get a degree in mechanical engineering, and he convinced himself that if he dropped out in the middle of the course, he would set himself a bad precedent. He continued his engineering studies therefore and kept up his painting, and didn't go abroad until the degree was in his trunk. He never practiced mechanical engineering but maintained the engineer's analytical point of view.

He spent in all about nine years abroad, several of them in Holland, where he learned to speak the language fluently, and went out on the North Sea with the Dutch fishermen. His trips back and forth between the United States and Europe roused his interest in the dynamic aspects of nature. He chose the stormiest seasons for his crossings, made friends with the captains, and got himself lashed to the rigging so that the waves couldn't sweep him overboard while he was making studies for his marine pictures. Many marine artists have been able to paint mountainous waves with such microscopic fidelity that they look like snapshots, frozen in space. Woodbury's waves are never still. They surge and boil, race across the canvas, or slide smoothly into rocky coves. All moods of the ocean were a part of his life. He once said to me, "I don't paint what a wave looks like—I paint what it does."

The same dynamic point of view underlay his landscapes as well. You seem to see the vast geologic movements that built whatever part of the earth's surface he happens to be representing, though here of course the movement was solidified into mountain's crags, vast undulating moors. There is latent movement nevertheless.

He was fascinated by volcanic formations and for years made an annual pilgrimage to the old Spanish Main whose islands are vestiges of volcanic ranges.

Quite unconsciously, in his watercolors, Woodbury had much in common with the early Chinese painters. Some of the conventions he developed approximate their way of working—utmost economy of means, simple directional brush strokes, and telling accents. He made a great contribution to American water color in directness, liveliness, and distinction.

He was one of the most gifted of teachers. His love for painting was so great that he welcomed the chance to train painters, but he had no patience with sham and pretense. What engineer would? He looked at nature and burned to transcribe it on canvas—not merely the outer aspects but the structural forces which always determined the lines of his compositions.

The Art of Zoltán Sepeshy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado Springs, Colo.

At the Fine Arts Center in Colorado Springs there is on view an exhibition of paintings by Zoltán Sepeshy. The artist, who is instructing resident painter at Cranbrook Academy of Art, Michigan, has already gained a reputation as artist and teacher in the United States. An American through naturalization, he is of Hungarian birth. His pictures show his complete absorption in American life and concentration on American folkways and the American countryside.

The exhibition seems to encompass the work of several years, for the artist shows more than one orientation with the brush, and it is hard to believe that he shifts authority from one manner to the other. Yet there is one pervading feature in Zoltán Sepeshy's pictures — intensity True, he is preoccupied with problems of form, composition, rhythm, organization of material, color; but there is invariably an underlying emotional counterpart, a mood, an atmosphere which addresses itself simultaneously to the emotions. The capacity to coordinate thought and feeling is not common among contemporary painters, who are inclined too often to lean far in the one direction or the other.

There are several oils of subjects which include figures. Mr Sepeshy is partial to themes of human interest but he does not portray them in sheer descriptive or illustrative fashion. Whether they are picnicking or watching seals in Central Park, they are handled as entities of design, as so many episodes of color or light and shadow contributing to the total configuration. There is, in other words, no isolation of figures; they are all of one piece with the complete composition. In this way Mr. Sepeshy indicates his kinship with Cézanne, and, going further back, with earlier rationalists like Poussin.

He shows further kinship with the Cézanne tradition in putting on color in slabs or shafts, thus promoting rhythmic continuity There are other pictures in which this abstract method is relinquished for a more fluid surface and undulating contour. When he abandons people and buildings for pure landscape, Mr. Sepeshy relaxes the architectural and abstract method, and becomes impressionistic and personal.

In portraits he seeks a large simplification which resembles the portraiture of mural painters, emphasizing again structural features. He favors the earth colors and does not use a varied palette.

The water colors do not show an appreciable change in method; on the contrary, they seem to carry on in similar tonalities and design idioms. Mr. Sepeshy's pictures, of whatever technique or whatever medium, invariably reveal a desire to speak articulately and forcefully. What he says in his best moments is a twentieth-century version of what has been said before by artists of sophisticated and calculating turn. Without such planned foundation, picture-making becomes a free and hit-or-miss practice.

Haronobu

Haronobu, by Yone Noguchi. Tokyo: The Keimeikai. Edition of 700. $15.

This book comes to hand with the compliments of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, and of the author in Tokyo. His new book keeps to the same style as that of his "Ukiyoye Primitives" and his "Hiroshige." There are numerous plates in full color as well as in monochrome, the whole being done on special papers, and bound in portfolio form; all very handsome.

Yone Noguchi explains that Haronobu—active from 1765 to 1771—had a name that means clearness and harmony. The basis of the Japanese symbolism, as used by this artist, may best be left to the book's author to explain, so fully are the ideas bound up with oriental images. Suffice it to say that the analysis which accompanies each picture will probably open new vistas of thought and knowledge for readers who have not previously learned about the Japanese from the Japanese. Sustained is the poetical quality of the comment, and the uncertain merging of Eastern connotations with Western idioms lends an unusual and steadily agreeable flavor to the whole enterprise At the end we know why Haronobu is so highly esteemed in the occident as well as in Japan.

AMUSEMENTS

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Across the Painted Desert, Atop Three Mesas

Hopi Indians, Descendants of Ancient Tribes, Make Baskets for Annual Exhibit

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Francisco Vasquez de Coronado came through the southwestern part of the United States in 1540, there was doubtless some Hopi Loma-ven-tewa who sat before his crude loom, weaving softly dyed cotton garments. And today other Loma-ven-tewas have been turning out similar Hopi handwork for the Annual "Hopi Craftsman" at Flagstaff, which has unusual significance this year since Arizona and New Mexico are celebrating the 400th anniversary of the coming of the first white man to that part of the country.

Eleven years ago anthropologists and the art curator at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, were much concerned over the downward trend of inferior workmanship of the Hopi handcrafts, and they instituted this annual "Hopi Craftsman" to raise the art of this Indian tribe up to the high peak of an earlier day.

Only the Finest Work Accepted

For this educational and authentic exhibition at the Museum, which has run all this week, Museum authorities have visited the Hopi homes during the year and have examined the pottery, baskets, and woven goods made, and have accepted only the finest work done.

Across the Painted Desert from Flagstaff and watched over by the San Francisco Mountains, there are three solitary Mesas on top of which elevations are the Hopi villages. There is First Mesa, famous for its decorated pottery, Second Mesa, known for its coiled basketry, Third Mesa for its wicker basketry, while Hopi Indians on all three weave textiles and utility objects.

The Museum workers feel not only that the handicrafts of the Hopi are an important legacy to America, but that they provide a link with the prehistoric past, as the ancestors of these Indians lived in the desert and on the mountains of Northern Arizona. When the first white men encountered the Hopi, their arts and crafts had attained a rare perfection, but Coronado and his Spaniards were too busy seeking for gold to waste much time on the artistic side, though he sent the young Captain Pedro de Tovar to see if any of the Hopi villages might by chance be that "Cibola," the fabulous city whose streets were paved with gold and turquoise, or so he had been told.

That romantic Spaniard, de Tovar, however, with his Indian bride, withdrew from the expedition, as Morning Star promised to lead him alone to that place the Spaniards were seeking, and one morning, sure enough, they looked upon the "golden turrets and bluish pinnacles," the wonders of the Grand Canyon of Arizona!

With the introduction of sheep by the Spanish, the Hopi began to weave woolen garments and blankets instead of the cotton of an earlier day, and their baskets, which formerly were plaques and shallow ceremonial ones, now include utility shapes, but the pottery remains practically unchanged from the choice ceramics dug up by anthropologists.

When the Hopi Indians have come across the Painted Desert and have displayed their wares at the Museum for this "Hopi Craftsman," it is a cheerful picture, as baskets, bowls, embroideries, blankets are artistically arranged, and the Hopi demonstrators in their authentic Indian costume set to work. There is a Loma-ven-tewa who sets up his blanket loom, cards and spins his wool, then little by little a striped Hopi blanket emerges before the very eyes of the onlookers. Most appropriately this weaver's name means "beautifully patterned." It is the men among the Hopi who are the weavers and the silversmiths, the women who are the potters and basket makers.

The basket makers from the Second and Third Mesas locate themselves comfortably on each side of the loom and surrounded by their multi-colored bundles of vegetable dyed material make their coiled baskets and wicker plaques, besides the many forms of the deep basket. A dignified silversmith produces jewelry with the same tools used by the Navajo but decorated with characteristic designs.

The Potter From First Mesa

And of course the potter, "Grandmother" Poli from First Mesa is there. She comes each year, settles herself in her own special corner, with her primitive implements—a bucket of clay, a piece of sandstone, polishing stones and yucca brushes. Like all Hopi women, she scorns a potter's wheel and apparently unconscious of her admiring visitors, molds a jar through all the stages of coiling, scraping polishing, decorating, and finally firing in a kiln-like structure. Contrary to the rather general belief that Indian designs have a symbolic meaning, Mrs. Mary-Russell F. Colton, Curator of Art and Ethnology at the Museum, asserts that this is not so in the majority of cases. In fact Indian designs on textiles, baskets, and pottery are composed of a large number of units arranged to suit the aesthetic taste of the individual artist. They do not as a whole usually tell a story, though the separate units reflect distinct ideas—such as the straight lines for the much-needed rain and the semi-circles for cloud effects, while the ear of corn, the sun, various animals and birds are painted according to individual fancy.

When the Museum of Northern Arizona planned the "Hopi Craftsman" they not only wished to keep intact the old forms of Hopi art by encouraging better workmanship, but they also hoped to develop new forms of art of purely Hopi design, to create a market for Hopi goods, and to educate the public to appreciate the handmade indigenous products. They feel they have succeeded in all points.

(1) Entrance to the Museum of Northern Arizona at Flagstaff. Here the exhibition, "Hopi Craftsman," is held. (2) Large shallow polychrome Hopi bowl from First Mesa. (3) Hopi deep wicker basket colored with vegetable dyes. (4) Decorated Hopi jar in black and yellow, also from First Mesa. (5) "Grandmother" Poli of Sichomovi, First Mesa, is a Potter

Old Postage Stamps for Bob and Betty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A box of canceled postage stamps of various denominations in their bright red, green, orange, lavender, and other colors may provide interesting projects for Bobby and Betty. The stamps will prove especially useful in making an hour before bedtime or after lunch amusing in a quiet restful way.

These colorful little stamps are very decorative, especially if arranged in designs such as circles, squares, hearts, stars, triangles, crosses and other forms and pasted onto scrapbook covers, the tops of boxes, wrapping-paper booklets, and personal toys. With care and patience and a few suggestions from Dad or Mother, a child can achieve unusual and pretty effects.

With large pieces of paper as a background most amusing figures can be made with stamps. A train and its coaches, a schoolhouse and flag, a red stamp lion facing a green stamp dog, with a little lavender bird looking on, different types of buildings and a variety of people may be combined to create one or several scenes.

A whole alphabet of letters may be made of stamps properly placed, and each letter may be round or square, large or small as the designer wishes, and of one or many colors. Perhaps one of the jolliest things to do would be to make stamp messages. It might take a whole bedtime hour to say "Good morning, Billy," by stamps pasted on a sheet of paper, but when Billy received the unusual letter he would have almost as much fun with it as Bobby or Betty who sent it.

If everyone in the family started saving the stamps from their letters and packages and put them in a box for the children, the stamp box would be a boxful of fun for one child alone or for boys and girls to make things together at a stamp party.

L. L. R.

The Report Card That Adjusts

This Kind Enables the Teacher and the Parent to Help David

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

David's grade in French rose from a D to a C in the last five-week period between report cards. Not a dizzy rise, but nevertheless an encouraging one to David, his teacher, and his parents. If David keeps on trying—which is the important thing—he may attain a B for work above average during the current five-week period.

The grade in itself means little to us; it is David's new attitude which counts. It was brought about by a "Special Report" from his French teacher, a report which David presented a little anxiously on his return from school one day.

Before the "special report," David had been viewing French as something of a joke. Certainly he had not been taking it seriously. In the last year of Junior High School, he had been one of those specified as able to carry five academic subjects. Though he wanted to take all five subjects, the fact that it was not absolutely necessary for him to do so had evidently given him an idea, perhaps more or less unconscious, that one of the subjects could be slighted.

Spotted The Trouble

We were unaware of this attitude, but his French teacher, knowing well that David was capable of doing the work, spotted the trouble; and thus, the special report.

The special report, as worked out at the School of Practice of the State Teachers College, is a new attempt to bridge the gap between "working-for-grades" as exemplified in the report card, and "working-for-knowledge," which is the aim of all progressive education. Its purpose is to supplement the grades with understanding, to correct conditions which make for poor grades—in advance.

Headed, "Special Report About David," it was Section D which was filled out in this case. "Your child's success in French is being injured by: e—Failure to assume responsibility for his own direction and by: g—Insufficient study." The report went on to state: "The situation would probably be helped if you could" (then in the teacher's handwriting) "see that David gives consistent effort to his studies in French. He is well able to do the work, but comes to class insufficiently prepared as often as not. When he makes an effort, he is a more than average student, with some aptitude for the language."

Brought About A Talk

Naturally, this brought about a talk between David and his parents. He admitted that he had been slighting French because, after all, it was a subject that he "didn't have to take." We reminded him that he had stayed in Junior High School, instead of entering one of the large city high schools as a freshman, for this very reason—that at the School of Practice, he was allowed to carry five subjects, while in high school four only were permitted. The fact that his French teacher believed him to be a "more than average student with some aptitude for the language," gave him a new incentive to succeed.

On our part, we, as parents, exercised a more understanding supervision over his work at home than we had been giving in the time preceding the report.

Section E of the report says: "Please state here or on the other side any factors which you believe we should know that will help us deal fairly and effectively with the conditions described." This shows a most commendable desire for understanding on the part of the teacher, and one that parents cannot fail to appreciate. We, as parents, suggested that David be encouraged should he show in the future greater interest and endeavor.

Other Factors Retarding Success

Other factors, tending to retard success in school work, as noted in Section D of the report are: Inability to give sustained attention; inadequate mastery of fundamental skills, such as: inadequate backgrounds in various subjects; discouragement; and evidence of fatigue.

It was this latter point that brought about a new routine for David's best friend, Larry. An active, socially inclined boy, he had been following five or six hobbies, including model boat building, dancing, art study, and athletics. To say nothing of studying in the family recreation room to the combined racket of the radio and phonograph! On suggestion from the teacher, the parents were quick to see that Larry had been doing too many things outside his necessary school work, and several were eliminated until summer vacation should bring more leisure.

We hope that the "Special Report" will appear in our midst again, perhaps this time with Section A filled out. This section remarks that "It is a pleasure to report to you about 1—The noticeable improvement your child is making, or 2—Your child's helpful contribution to the group life of the class, or 3—The evidence of your child's special ability or interest in (name of subject) which should probably be given special development, or 4—The determination your child is showing in (name of subject)

Improving Good Work

Section B deals with suggestions for helping children whose records in certain studies are good, but could be made better. Section C points out: "Although your child's record is not entirely satisfactory in (subject) it is desirable that no extra pressure be added at this time because—"

For cases of serious maladjustment to studies, Section F of the report asks the parent to telephone at a certain hour or to come out to the school for a conference.

A Dress-Up Drawer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother of several small children reserves the lower drawer of a dresser for discarded garments and other materials which may be used by the tots when the urge to "dress up" or play grown-ups becomes overpowering. Into this drawer go a few cast-off dresses of mother's (they trail beautifully on wee ones), old lace curtains, scarfs, old hand bags, hats, ribbons for sashes and hair bows, beads and other discarded costume jewelry, and even low-heeled slippers.

As this mother's little ones are girls the contents of the drawer are feminine but a similar drawer with a masculine appeal could be provided. Such a drawer might contain a shirt or two of father's with the sleeves cut off, old knickers with the waistline considerably tucked in, neckties, hats, caps, old bill-folds, traveling bag, scarf-pins, and a watch which refuses to run. Vests with alluring pockets always make a strong appeal to the little chap who is dressing up like father and, of course, canes are wonderful.

From time to time as the drawer gets crowded some of the contents should be removed and different pieces should be added to stimulate interest. The children should be required to straighten out the articles and keep some semblance of order in the drawer. The drawer will be more intriguing, too, if access to it is by special permission. For the rainy day it is a special boon.

Heard by Our Students

Is America going forward or backward, which is to say, is the typical American improving in his mental grasp, his moral or social sense, and his physical vigor, or is he not? This is no simple easy question; you will first answer with another question: What are your tests? A larger proportion of our people are being schooled than at any previous time, but whether a larger proportion of them are learning the ways of a better life is not so clear. It may be that some of them are learning new ways to be unhappy, ineffective, or objectionable. Generally speaking it is up to the individual to decide whether he is going to learn or not and what he is going to do with his learning.

Let me say that anything that saps the sense of individual responsibility will rot the American character. With rare exceptions your individual future is in your own hands, and anyone who tells you that you are the creature of circumstances is doing you no favor. The typical American in times past has manhandled circumstances, and you've got to do it now. The greatest curse that has come upon us is a theory that we are all victims of something or other."

—President Dixon Ryan Fox of Union College.

On an Auto Trip With Children

The Parent

Sharing Helpful Experiences

Iowa

Dear Friends:

I would like to tell of some of the games we played while on an extended auto trip. We drove 13,000 miles last summer with six people in the car, three of them children whose ages ranged from eight to eleven. Some of the games we played could be classed as educational, but the children found them very entertaining and a great help at breaking up the long hours on the road.

The two older children know their "tables," and the little fellow is learning his combinations of addition facts. I'd say, "Six and seven," and if the old children answered they'd say "Forty-two," because they would consider that the 6 and 7 were to be multiplied. But if the youngest child answered, he would say, "Thirteen," because he would be adding the 6 and 7. Of course, it was a race to see which could answer first and proved to be quite exciting. Sometimes all three would answer at the same time.

Another game was called Families. One would be "It" and would say, "I belong to the 8 family." Then the others, in turn, would ask, "Are you 2 times 8 or 16?" or "Are you 9 times 8 or 72?" or whatever part of the multiplication table of eights they thought the one who was It might have in mind. After each question, the one who was It would say, "No, I am not 2 times 8 or 16," or "Yes, I am 9 times 8 or 72," depending on whether the guesser were correct or not.

* * *

We took along a spelling book containing words from grades one to six. Each member of our party, from children to grandmother, took turns asking words as in an old-fashioned spelling match; and while no one was ever "spelled down" in the sense of being out of the game, there was a keen desire to spell correctly as many words as possible and it was fun because it was done in the spirit of a game. Even mother and daddy had to spell words in their turn, so no one felt that he just was being made to study during the summer whether he liked it or not.

Another game we found very enjoyable was the Alphabet Game. Starting with "A," we found letters on signs along the highway to make the alphabet. The letters had to be found in order—A, B, C, etc. Also, we stipulated that we could use only one letter from each sign, because grown-ups could see several needed letters on a sign, while children (less familiar with words and the alphabet) would have time to see but one. "J," "Q," and "Z" seemed to be the hardest letters to find when you needed them. Often we would see plenty of signs using one of these letters when we did NOT need it, and then look for several miles before we found one when we really wanted it. The sign "Junction" at highway intersections was very welcome when we needed a "J."

The first one to complete an alphabet won the game, and immediately turned his or her efforts toward helping the others to complete theirs. Our little girl enjoys the game so much that she hunts for alphabets whenever she goes riding, just for the fun of it and quite regardless of whether anyone else in the car is looking for one or not.

* * *

One other stunt which we found extremely diverting was to try to say tongue-twisters rapidly three times in succession. Our favorites (because they are short but "tricky") included "Some sunshine," "The sea ceaseth and it sufficeth us"; and (last, but by no means least) "Rubber buggy bumpers."

I have gained a great many valuable suggestions from the Parent Column, and I sincerely hope that these suggestions may prove helpful to others.

(Mrs.) B. K.

A Saturday column

Youth Hostels Handbook

Young people planning to use the facilities of American Hostels during the coming summer will be pleased to learn that the 1940 Handbook, listing all hostels in the United States, now is available by mail or can be purchased at Hostel Headquarters, Northfield, Massachusetts, for fifty cents. Hostels in New England, New York State, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Colorado, California, and Washington are included, numbering 227 in all and connecting with Canadian chains. Featured in the Handbook, published each year at AYH Headquarters, is a preface to the New England section by Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

EVALUATING EDUCATION

How can parents evaluate the worth of the school in which their sons and daughters are growing up? We believe that a decisive answer may be found in a series of twelve test questions, which will be presented, one by one, each Tuesday and Saturday, on this page.

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Any day you'll find her
A-sunning in the sun!

DID YOU, by any chance, live next to Edna St. Vincent Millay, Prudence, when she wrote that verse about her neighbor?

I had rung Prudence's doorbell and then walked into the house, as is the custom in our neighborhood. "Anybody home?" I called, and then went on down the hall to the back of the house. The sun streamed in through white curtains across the red-linoleumed floor of Prudence's kitchen. Steinway, the cat, and Splendid, the dog, had breakfasted well, I could see; for a half-emptied salmon tin stood on the stove and the dog-biscuit bag spilled part of its contents upon the kitchen table between unwashed egg-cups, toast remnants, and the chocolate pot. This disorder, and the sight of Prudence on the back porch, had brought the silly little verse to my mind.

Prudence was lying in a canvas chair, "a-sunning in the sun" of the bright June morning. Steinway lay in her lap; and Splendid, at long full shaggy length, blinked at the light on the cement sidewalk. To Prudence, no justification was necessary. She knew that I knew that it wasn't her way to keep house by the clock and that, secretly, I wished that it were in *my* nature to iron at midnight and bake at high noon, to take the sun at its best and the smell of the garden and the song of the birds at dawn.

I sat down on the top step, leaned my back against the porch pillar, and let the yellow sunlight warm me.

"I'm going to give a dinner party," said Prudence. "Just ten of us from the neighborhood. Will you and Peter come, tomorrow night?" She rightly took my acceptance for granted and went on, in a murmuring way she has: "The radishes decided me. They are large enough to eat now and sweet and spicy and rosy and beautiful. And the pink peonies are budding and will look sweet in my silver bowl with a stalk or two of blue iris. The chives have come up in the garden, like green porcupine quills, like little palms. I'll sprinkle them over buttered potatoes. We'll have, let's see, roast chicken and asparagus on toast."

"Sounds elegant," I said.

* * *

Now Prudence's parties are always anticipated by the neighborhood, not only because we love our fanciful Prudence with her charming indifference to mundane practicalities, her imaginative murmurings, her whimsical yet wise way of life; but also because Prudence's parties are likely to take a delightful unexpected turn. Once we met paperhangers and their turmoil at a party of hers. She gave one at a roadside counter, because she couldn't find the hotel where reservations had been made. We'll never forget the party, when we sat for two hours waiting for our hostess who was off looking for a hurdy-gurdy for the guest of honor's amusement; nor the memorable musicale she forgot completely she was going to give until the first guests arrived.

Indeed, we were rather disappointed, a few weeks ago, because Prudence gave a luncheon which ran its course without a hitch from consommé to dainty colored mints. No one even found under his chair one of Splendid's bones. Books were in bookcases, not in towers on the living-room floor, and Prudence's hair stayed in its knot at the back of her neck, an extraordinary state of affairs.

"Prudence isn't getting to be like us, is she?" We were as worried as that on our way home from that party. "Have we changed her, offered too much good advice, planted her feet along with ours too firmly on the ground?"

This June morning, as I reluctantly pulled myself up from the steps to return home, I wished, almost, that we'd find tomorrow night an array of peonies, iris, radishes, and chives, the inspiration for the dinner, with nothing more substantial to eat. In times past, such a thing could have occurred. It would be a comfort to know that Prudence hadn't become an altogether too sensible citizen of our neighborhood.

As we entered her house the next evening, I was somehow reassured. A strange odor met our nostrils. "What smells?" said Peter, with masculine indelicacy. Ann, our neighbor, who always comes to parties early to read the magazines, looked up from a tomato-red-covered monthly to say: "Prudence is busy in the kitchen. She'll come in soon." She lifted her head and sniffed, too. "What's Prue having for dinner tonight?"

"Chicken," I said, "and chives and radishes." Peter said: "Not roasted wax? That's what it smells like."

Henry, our host, came in to greet us. Was there a mildly harassed look in his face, a hidden mixture of amusement and dismay? He was followed by Prudence, looking sweet and merry in a green-sprigged frock. Her face was flushed, from the heat in the kitchen, no doubt; and she was pinning up her yellow knot of hair, a habit of hers, when confronted with an emergency. Yes, something had gone wrong. I was sure of it when she said: "I hope you aren't too hungry. Dinner is delayed a bit." She opened all the windows, before she returned to the kitchen; and, by the time she summoned us to dine, the now faint mysterious smell had floated away out over the garden.

* * *

Prudence had dreamed well on the back porch the morning before. The peony buds and iris curved daintily over the silver bowl. The radish roses on a crystal plate proved reason enough for giving a party. The soup was good, too, cream of corn floating crisp croutons.

Henry removed the soup plates and brought in the second course. He smiled a little over the meat platter as he put it on the table. Here was no festal roast, no succulent bird, but a platter of hash, browned, it is true, to perfection and green-bordered with parsley; but nevertheless plain everyday chopped-meat-and-potato hash.

"Hope you all like hash," said Henry. He looked at Prudence. She said: "It's hash from cans, too, but you'll see it's delicious. Mother sent me a case of it, not only because its name is Prudence hash—really, it is—but because she thought it would be nice for me to have to feed Henry with on the days I forget to do marketing." She hesitated a moment. "We were going to have roast chicken, but—I forgot that celluloid melts." "Celluloid?" we chorused, and then waited. This was fun. This was our dear *im*prudent Prudence.

She took a mouthful of hash. "Good, isn't it?" she said. It was, but we weren't eating. We were waiting, expectant, for her explanation.

"You see," Prudence said at last, "I couldn't find the skewers; and, when I stuffed the chicken, I skewered it with a set of my old knitting-needles and they melted all over the bird." She wrinkled her rose. "It's possible, quite possible, that you all know now what chicken sauced with celluloid smells like."

Henry roared with laughter, now that the petty crisis had passed. Prudence's face flushed with merriment. Peter patted her shoulder and said: "Good girl! I love hash." Ann said: "Oh, Prudence," but looked pleased, as one does at a naughty but clever child.

"I'll scrape the celluloid off," said Prudence. "Steinway and Splendid will have a wonderful feast. They simply dote on roast chicken."

We finished our dinner happily. The butterfly still fluttered its wings. The bird hadn't forgotten how to sing. Our Prudence could still float in the clouds, and we were content.

C. C. R.

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For Queen Elizabeth's Pleasure

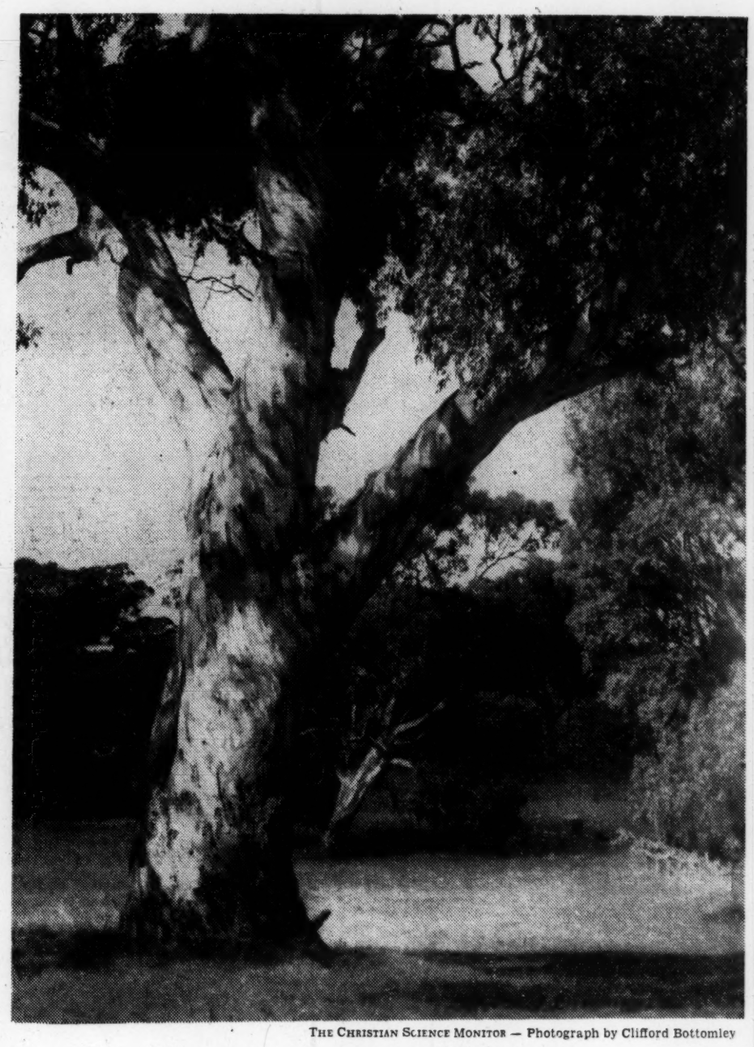
THE CHILDREN of the Chapel, in time so famous as actors, were chosen primarily for their ability to sing, and the Queen gave to her London choir-master the same right to take possession of children whose voices were likely to please her, as she gave to the Master of Revels to command all resources for her dramatic entertainment. More than once a parent's natural affection and anger were aroused to protest by having his boy taken from him with the prospect of several years' absence in the Queen's service; but she made amends for this form of self-indulgence by maintaining the children comfortably, and by providing for them education, both in academic studies and in the arts. A German duke who visited Blackfriars theater during the time when the Children of the Chapel were giving dramatic performances there, tells how the children were "required to devote themselves earnestly to the art of singing and to learn to play on various sorts of musical instruments," having teachers to instruct them in all the arts, but the most excellent of all in music. He adds this description of the children's concert at the theatre:

"For a whole hour preceding the play, one listens to delightful musical entertainment on organs, lutes, pandomis, mandolins, violins and flutes, as on the present occasion, when a boy *cum voce tremula* sang so charmingly to the accompaniment of a bass-viol that . . . we had not heard his equal on our journey."—From "A Book for Shakespeare Plays and Pageants," by ORIE LATHAM HATCHER. (New York: Dutton.)

Stars in Water

We can kneel now on the sand
By the hushed lake, or sway
With grasses by the brook—
Leaning close to look
At stars in water—The hand
Feels water slide away,
And the stars seem to stay
Untouched, although the fingers
Are shining from the touch.
When only rapture lingers
We cannot rightly say
How little or how much!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Clifford Bottomley

"THE MONARCH"—*An Australian Eucalypt*

IN AUSTRALIA, these substantial trees are familiarly spoken of as gums. They are as inseparably associated with the continent "down under" as the oak is with England; and they are, of all the Australian trees, perhaps the most useful and valuable. The rugged grandeur of their tall trunks, splashed with great strips of gold, brown, and green, is compounded with the vast plains of wheat, ruffled by the wind like a sea of gold; with the shadowy beauty and earthy fragrance of the fern gullies; with the golden glory of the wattles; the acres of blooming orchard trees; and with the bright yellow and orange of marrows and pumpkins stacked for market, to make up the characteristic beauty of Australia.

Der wahre Stand des Menschen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHEN beurteilen einander gern nach dem körperlichen Aussehen oder nach Oberflächenhandlungen und bilden sich danach ihre Zu- und Abneigungen. Jedoch auf einer solch oberflächlichen Grundlage ist es wahrlich schwer, einen Nachbar, einen Mitarbeiter oder einen Verwandten recht zu beurteilen. Wenn geglaubt wird, daß die materielle Person der Mensch sei, kann ein Denker das, was er sieht, schwer mit der biblischen Erklärung vereinbaren, daß der Mensch Gott widerspiegelt.

Hier bietet die Christliche Wissenschaft eine sehr folgerichtige und annehmbare Erklärung. Als Antwort auf die Frage: „Was ist der Mensch?" im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Verfasserin dieses Buchs (S. 475): „Die Heilige Schrift belehrt uns, daß der Mensch zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen ist. Die Materie ist nicht dieses Gleichnis. Das Gleichnis des Geistes kann dem Geist nicht so unähnlich sein". Sie fügt hinzu: „Der Mensch ist Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus. Er ist die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes und schließt alle richtigen Ideen in sich". Hieraus geht klar hervor, daß der wahre Stand des Menschen im geistigen Reich zu finden ist.

Der biblische Bericht (1. Mose 1, 27. 31): „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde, zum Bilde Gottes schuf er ihn", und: „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut", wird in alle Ewigkeit fortbestehen. Gottes allwissendes Fiat kann nicht widerrufen werden. Ein veränderliches Wesen, das der Weisheit und der Beständigkeit ermangelt und seine Versuche, ein Weltall einschließlich des Menschen zu schaffen und zu erhalten, wiederholen und verbessern muß, ist nicht die logische Vorstellung vom wahren Gott, wie Ihn die Erzväter, die Propheten und Christus Jesus kannten. Christus Jesus faßte den wahren Stand sowohl Gottes als auch des Menschen in seine Ermahnung zusammen (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Um die göttliche Vollkommenheit widerzuspiegeln, muß die Menschheit verstehen, daß der Mensch Gottes Bild und Gleichnis heute genau so wie vor alters ist.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind auf die Lehren Christi Jesu gegründet. Und hier haben wir wieder eine überaus erläuternde Erklärung von Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 336): „Das Bewußtsein und die Individualität des geistigen Menschen sind Widerspiegelungen Gottes. Sie sind der Ausfluß von dem, der Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe ist. Der unsterbliche Mensch ist nicht und war niemals materiell, sondern immer geistig und ewig".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Gott, den Geist, als den einzigen Schöpfer, den Allmächtigen, den allweisen Vater und die zärtliche, liebende Mutter des Menschen. Sie enthüllt, daß Gott den Menschen mit Herrschaft über die ganze Erde und mit der Fähigkeit ausgestattet hat, Gottes eigene geistige Eigenschaften widerzuspiegeln. Recht betrachtet, finden wir, daß es diese geistigen Eigenschaften in Nachbarn und Verwandten sind, die wir wirklich schätzen; und es ist die vom einzelnen ausgedrückte Güte, Weisheit, Fähigkeit, Wachsamkeit und Gutmütigkeit—lauter bewunderns- und begehrenswerte Eigenschaften—die uns anziehen und eine sonst nicht anziehende äußere Erscheinung verschönern. Wir können sogar finden, daß unsere eigene hohe Meinung von ihren seelischen und geistigen Befähigungen ihr Antlitz in Schönheit erstrahlen läßt. Wenn wir über die materielle Oberfläche des Menschlichen hinaussehen, finden wir den Menschen in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis, den Menschen, den wir lieben können.

Als die Widerspiegelung Gottes kann der Mensch keine verwerflichen Charakterzüge bekunden, da er im Reiche Gottes lebt, wo der Irrtum keinen Platz hat. Falsche Anzeichen, die sich uns darzubieten scheinen, können daher wirksam verneint werden, und in andachtsvollem Gebet kann die Wahrheit bejaht werden, daß der Mensch unveränderlich das geistige und vollkommene Bild Gottes ist; und so wird der wahre Stand des Menschen im menschlichen Bewußtsein aufgerichtet. Diese ewige Wahrheit über die Geistigkeit des Menschen läßt uns unser göttliches Erbe ungehindert beweisen, ja, so beweisen, daß wir uns menschlich auf eine höhere Ebene der Harmonie und der Schönheit erheben.

Mrs. Eddys Erbarmen mit ihren Mitmenschen, die sie unter dem falschen Glauben an die Wirklichkeit des körperlichen Daseins mit seiner Unfähigkeit, Unehre, Disharmonie und seinem Verfall leiden sah, veranlaßte sie, in der Bibel andächtig nach einem Heilmittel zu forschen. Da sie wußte, daß ein geistiges Heilverfahren nötig war, hatte sie das Vertrauen, daß die Bibel es enthält. Ihre inbrünstigen Gebete wurden erhört, und sie wurde die Entdeckerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft und später die Gründerin der Bewegung. Unzählige Menschen haben gefunden, daß ihre Lehren in menschlicher Not praktische Heilung bringen. Vollkommener Gott und vollkommener Mensch ist die Grundlage, auf die man bauen muß. Und von dieser Grundlage aus kann man Vollkommenheit für sich und für andere verwirklichen.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 516): „Die Substanz, das Leben, die Intelligenz, die Wahrheit und die Liebe, welche die Gottheit bilden, werden von der Schöpfung der Gottheit widergespiegelt; und wenn wir das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne den Tatsachen der Wissenschaft unterordnen, werden wir dieses wahre Gleichnis und diese wahre Widerspiegelung überall erblicken".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The True Status of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN BEINGS tend to evaluate one another by having regard to physical appearance or surface actions, and form likes and dislikes accordingly. On such a superficial basis, however, it is indeed difficult rightly to appraise neighbor, coworker, or relative. If the belief has been accepted that the material person is man, the thinking individual finds it hard to reconcile that which he beholds with the Scriptural statement that man reflects God.

Here Christian Science offers a very logical and acceptable explanation. When answering the question, "What is man?" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," its author, Mary Baker Eddy, writes (p. 475): "The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit." She adds: "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." This, then, makes it clear that the true status of man is found in the spiritual realm.

The Scriptural record (Genesis 1:27, 31), "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," and "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," will stand through all eternity. God's omniscient fiat cannot be revoked. A changeable Being, lacking in wisdom and stability, forced to retract and improve His attempts at creating and maintaining a universe, inclusive of man, is not the logical conception of the true God as He was known to the patriarchs, the prophets, and Christ Jesus. Christ Jesus summed up the true status of both God and man in his admonition (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." In order to reflect the divine perfection, humanity must understand that man is God's image and likeness as much today as of yore.

The teachings of Christian Science are based on the teachings of Christ Jesus. And here again we read a most elucidating statement from the pen of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 336): "The spiritual man's consciousness and individuality are reflections of God. They are the emanations of Him who is Life, Truth, and Love. Immortal man is not and never was material, but always spiritual and eternal."

Christian Science reveals God, Spirit, as the only creator, the Almighty, the all-wise Father and the tender, loving Mother of man, who has endowed him with dominion over all the earth, and with the gift of reflecting God's own spiritual qualities. When properly viewed, we find that it is these spiritual qualities in neighbor and relative which we really appreciate; and it is the individualized goodness, wisdom, ability, alertness, humor—all admirable and lovable characteristics—that attract us, and enhance an otherwise unattractive physical appearance. We may even find that our own high opinion of their mental and spiritual qualifications will illumine their countenance with beauty. In looking beyond the material surface of the human, we find man in God's image and likeness, the man we can love.

Man, as the reflection of God, can manifest no undesirable traits of character, since he lives in the realm of God, where error has no place. Therefore, if erroneous symptoms seem evident to us, these may be effectively denied, and, in consecrated prayer, the truth affirmed that man is unchangeably the spiritual and perfect image of God; and thus the true status of man is established in human consciousness. This forever truth about man, namely, that he is spiritual, leaves us free to demonstrate our divine inheritance, even to the extent of rising humanly to a higher level of harmony and beauty.

It was compassion for her fellow men, whom she saw to be suffering from the false belief in the reality of physical being, with its accompanying incompetence, dishonor, inharmony, and decadence, that prompted Mrs. Eddy prayerfully to search the Scriptures for a remedy. Knowing that a spiritual healing method was needed, she felt confident that the Bible contained it. Her consecrated prayers were answered, and she became the Discoverer of Christian Science, and later the Founder of the movement. Countless numbers have found that its teachings bring practical healing in human stress. Perfect God and perfect man is the basis on which to build. And from this basis one may realize perfection for oneself and others.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 516), "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

After a Moment

You said,
"Let us today
pretend secretly
that it is this way:
never before have we seen
or even read
of a tree,
not once have we heard
a bird,
sun is unknown
and 'green'
only a word
yet to be understood."
So alone
here in this wood
we closed our eyes,
and then, keyed for surprise,
opened them suddenly.

Was it you or I
who laughed first at the absurdity
of such pretence?

What a thing to try!
How could there ever have been
from behind time, ignorance
of tree
bird
sun
green?

DORIS PEEL

Little Switzerland in the Ozarks

IN THE SHORT run between Cassville and Eureka Springs you see the glory of the Ozarks. Twice the road crosses the shoulder of the hills, and the man must be dead to beauty who does not stop to look at the country that lies like a map outspread. The hill runs steeply down from where we stood to the river which can be seen in silver pools and ribbons far below. The broad valley is dotted with white houses, and there are many orchards which, in blossom time, look like carpets of ivory hue. Far away are the round-topped hills, their colour rich violet; a little nearer is a grassy tableland fringed with trees; then comes the slope of the hill, a richest, warmest green because of the dense foliage. . . .

As for Eureka Springs, to call it picturesque is not sufficient. We were rolling along the Dairy Hollow Road, which turns curiously at one place, and there suddenly were roofs below us, then a church spire, then a street which we could see from end to end. From a high place we looked down upon the little town in the mountains that has never entertained or been entertained by a circus because of its strange location. We could see the plan of it. Some streets ran enterprisingly mountainwards, but, defeated in their aspirations, swept a circle and returned upon themselves. There were other streets that looped the loop; streets from which one might walk across a bridge and enter into the second story of houses on another street. The town had the look of one of those mazes so entertaining to children. There are interesting things too, in Eureka Springs, what with the many natural water basins, caves, rock ledges under which original settlers lived, a spring with strange powers by which a pocket-knife blade is made magnetic enough to pick up needles if the blade is put into the water for a minute, a hotel built against a mountain in such fashion that those living in any of its stories may step out by a back way to little lawns and gardens.—From "Adventure under Sapphire Skies," by CHARLES J. FINGER. (New York: Morrow.)

Island Moonlight

Here was a city and its bright domes seemed,
Not of the earth but of a moving air
Of cloud and golden starlight and it dreamed
Above an alabaster thoroughfare.
It was a marble city and its towers
Seemed sleeping and the moonlight, when it fell,
Fell not upon a place of vales and flowers;
And yet one waking in that moonlit spell,
Thought of another island where the sea
Washes around the reefs and breaks to spray,
And where the spindrift shatters endlessly
Against the crags and gullies night and day.
Where no tall towers rise from drifting foam,
But the dark spruces and the shores of home.

HAROLD VINAL

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1940

Free Outings In Country For City Children

More than 15,000 boys and girls to be given summer vacations by various social agencies.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tony Angelo knows now that Boston is a city with a big heart.

He is only one of more than 15,000 youngsters to be taken this summer from city streets to a country vacation.

Where Tony lives, the elevated trains thunder all day and into the sultry night. Heavy trucks rumble through his play yard in the street.

Four weeks in the country, where fresh air and sunshine abound and where every cooling breeze is laden with wonderful scents that never reach the dark canyon where he lives, are to Tony a thrilling adventure.

There are hundreds of Tonys, and there are Jacobs, and Ivans, and Michaels, and their sisters Maria, Rachel, Olga, and Kathleen—all in need of vacations away from the steaming city and each year more are being provided for.

More Than Ever

In fact, this year more underprivileged children from Boston's congested slum areas will enjoy the happy and healthful experience of attending a summer camp than ever before, according to Robert F. Rutherford, Secretary of the Camp Division of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Ninety-two camps are listed by the Boston Council of Social Agencies as providing free, or less-than-cost, vacations for needy children. In addition there is the Junior Police Camp in the Blue Hills, and several others unlisted.

The record number expected to enjoy camps this year is attributed to several factors, Mr. Rutherford points out. A substantial gift from the Charles Hayden Foundation, presented by J. Willard Hayden, has made camp scholarships available for hundreds of youngsters who otherwise could not have been provided for. Acquisition of a former CCC camp by the Boston Junior Police Corps opened the way for nearly 2,500 boys to be cared for, where last year the Junior Police Camp handled about 400.

Use of CCC Camps

Wider use of abandoned CCC Camps, located in 20 State forests—similar to those used by the Junior Police and by the Knights of Pythias Kiddie Camp in Myles Standish Forest at Plymouth—holds promise of even greater numbers of slum children enjoying a trip to the country another season. Efforts to secure these camps are now being made, the Council of Social Agencies reports.

Camps now listed in the directory of the Council vary in size and facilities from the Sharon, Mass., tent camp of 13 boys, members of the Ellis Memorial Scout troop, to the larger ones such as the Salvation Army's Wonderland, also in Sharon, and the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at South Athol, Mass.

Regardless of size, however, the purpose of these camps is the same—to provide rest and recreation in wholesome surroundings, with plenty of nourishing food for growing youngsters. Few camps but have a program, and few which do not require the young campers to share in the work in exchange for their good time.

Many Sponsors

Camps listed in the Council directory are sponsored by church groups, fraternal orders, young people's associations, settlement houses, and scout organizations. Requirements for admission to each vary, as do the rates.

It is estimated by the Council of Social Agencies that the average cost for maintaining a child in camp a week is between $7.50 and $10. Few camps charge that much—the balance being paid by the boards of the agency sponsoring the camp or from the Community Fund. Scholarships are available in most instances for the child who cannot pay anything.

The Council of Social Agencies provides an information service for social agencies and individuals interested in camps for the underprivileged. Volunteer visitors inspect the camps and report to the Council. Recommendations for improvements are in turn sent to the sponsoring agency, thus helping to keep the standard high.

Each year the Council conducts a camp institute for directors and councilors with outstanding speakers on camp management. This year the institute heard Dr. Lloyd B. Sharp, Director of Life Camps.

There are several specialized camps where children with individual problems can be taken. Although some camps have religious and racial restrictions, there are many where these are not factors.

Firms to Pay Guardsmen

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Three Maine industrial plants have announced they would pay employees attending national guard training camps the difference between their regular wage and that in the service. The firms—the Pepperell Manufacturing Company and Saco-Lowell Shops of Biddeford, and the York Manufacturing Company of Saco—employ 90 per cent of the members of Battery I of the 240th Coast Artillery.

Giving Young America a Better Understanding of Good Citizenship

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Various Camps for Boston Children

(1) "All aboard!" These youngsters were a few of the 280 which left Boston this week bound for the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camps at Athol, Mass. (2) Flag raising at the Boston Junior Police Camp in the Blue Hills. (3) Junior boys of Camp Gannett kick things up on Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass. This camp is sponsored by the Elizabeth Peabody House. (4) Fred Hull comes up for air at Camp Gannett. (5) Campers help with the meals at Agassiz Village, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation summer resort at Oxford, Maine. (6) Many camps have one of these—the fellow that gets them up in the morning. (7) These lads, members of the Ellis Memorial Boy Scout troop, live in a tent camp at Sharon. (8) Kitchen duties will come easy to these girls at Ellis Memorial's Camp Wadsworth, Sharon.

Germany Buys Japan's Whale Oil Production

Foreign Trade Flashes

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About 50,000 tons of the approximately 132,000 tons of whale oil obtained by Japan's whaling fleet in the Antarctic during the 1939-40 season is reported to have been sold to Germany, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. No information is available, however, as to how delivery of the oil to Germany is to be made, he said.

The yield of 132,000 tons, or thereabouts, represents an increase of 40,000 tons, or 33 per cent, over the preceding season's total, Mr. Smith pointed out. The fleet brought back to Japan a large quantity of whale meat in addition to the oil, although whale meat is not popular in Japan as a substitute for beef, he said.

Agriculture in Panama

Concerning a matter in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Smith said that the Panama Association of Commerce has decided to extend the scope of its activities to include the promotion of agriculture, and that accordingly it will hereafter be known as the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture. This will afford members an opportunity of participating in the affairs of the organization with reference to the particular field in which they are interested.

The organization has undertaken a study of important problems preliminary to making recommendations to the National Government.

Across the Isthmus

Development of Panama's ambitious highway construction program is expected to bring about a "progressively increasing" demand for United States automobiles, trucks, and busses. Imports of these items into the Republic are practically 100 per cent American. Among the phases of highway construction being given attention by Panama is the trans-Isthmian highway, designed to connect the terminal cities of Panama and Colon for the first time.

Gold Output

Gold production in Australia in 1939 totaled 1,645,900 fine ounces, the highest recorded since 1916, compared with 1,592,000 fine ounces in 1938. The gold yield in Western Australia, the chief producing State, in the first quarter of 1940 was 296,452 fine ounces, against 276,161 ounces in the same period a year ago.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity—Fair today and tonight. Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer late tomorrow. Light variable winds.

Massachusetts—Generally fair today and tomorrow, slightly warmer today and in the interior tomorrow.

Vermont—Fair and slightly warmer today and tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Generally fair with slowly rising temperature in the interior today and tomorrow.

Eastport to Sandy Hook—Gentle to moderate northwest and west winds, becoming variable and scattered to broken clouds today.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	73	New Orleans	74	79
Chicago	70	88	New York	65	80
Denver	62	88	Norfolk	73	77
Kansas City	70	87	Philadelphia	65	80
Los Angeles	58	94	St. Louis	68	97
Miami	82	88	San Francisco	59	88
Minneapolis	67	85	Washington	67	83

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 6.
B—Maximum, July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:55 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 11.0 feet.

Sunday, 1:29 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.9 feet.

Monday, 1:42 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.

Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday.

Value of Vote Is Emphasized At Wellesley

Discussion at new institute shows ballot plays prominent part in social progress.

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—With votes regarded as munitions in the fight to defend liberty and honest government in a democracy, the most effective use of these votes is being discussed today as the eighth annual Summer Institute for Social Progress opens its two-week session on the Wellesley College campus.

The general theme this year is "What Can the American Voter Do to Build Democracy in a War-Torn World?" At the New England Institute of International Relations, which completed its session on the campus yesterday, various trends in international affairs were studied. In this second institute the influence which American voters can exert through their government on these affairs—and on domestic phases of democracy—will be considered in lecture courses and by discussion groups.

During the first part of the Institute special attention will be given to "The Individual Voter and Power Politics."

The second part of the program will devote attention especially to "The Individual Voter and the Campaign Issues." Three general issues will be covered in different phases. They are: prosperity, economy and war and peace.

Among leaders of these discussions will be Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. From this same school came Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, whose explanations of Latin American affairs were one of the features of the Institute of International Relations.

Important among the evening events is the presidential campaign meeting to be held in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 next Tuesday. The speakers will be Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island for the Republican Party, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins for the Democratic Party, Norman Thomas for the Socialist Party, and Roger W. Babson for the New Prohibition Party. Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, will give a brief speech of welcome to the visitors.

At a service in the College Chapel tomorrow at 8:15 p. m., Rabbi William G. Braude of Providence, R. I., will speak on "Democracy and Religion."

R. I. to Care For Children From Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6—A haven for hundreds of English children—300 at least—will be provided in Rhode Island's Blackstone Valley where the textile mills have for years attracted British workers, it is reported here. One hundred others are scheduled for Providence County and districts along Narragansett Bay where their kinfolk went long ago to take up farming.

Members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress are aiding greatly in bringing in the children, as well as many old persons. It was learned from their offices here that it could safely be said that more than 200 relatives and friends have made requests to date and that number is expected to double as the threat of Germany invasion of the British Isles becomes more imminent.

Edward J. Higgins, Secretary to Senator Theodore Francis Green, has made known that his office alone has nearly 100 requests for aid in getting children out of England to safety here, and has been cabling American consuls through the Department of State to obtain clearance.

Civil Service List Of Quincy Workers Stirs Legal Threat

A new civil service senority list for 227 employees of the Quincy Highway and Sanitary Departments alter the senority positions of all but 17 of the men and changes the status of a majority of the other employees, it has been announced.

Ezekiel C. Sargent, Public Works Commissioner, in releasing the new ratings, disclosed it was established on a basis of the 150-working-day year and the number of successive years in which an employee has worked at least 150 days.

Possible court action to contest the new list, established on order of Ulysses Lupien, State Civil Service Director, was threatened at Quincy City Hall after the new list was released. Effects of the radical changes will be felt soon when seasonal layoffs begin.

The new list climaxes a five-year battle between two factions in both departments.

Vermont Town to Celebrate Visit of Webster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 6—The old turnpike which crosses the Green Mountains from East Arlington to West Wardsboro, in southern Vermont, will be alive with travelers tomorrow. That date marks the 100th anniversary of the day when Daniel Webster spoke to the Vermont Whig Convention assembled in the little village of Stratton, situated on the turnpike at the foot of the highest peak in the surrounding mountains.

One hundred years ago the turnpike was part of the main highway from Albany to Boston. Daily, four-horse stages passed over it on schedule. Ox- and horse-drawn teams hauled hundreds of tons of freight along its course.

The turnpike was flanked by deep forest and rushing streams. When it left Arlington on the west, or Wardsboro on the east, to climb over the mountains, the only real settlement it reached was Stratton village. Even in those days of continuous traffic, it was a hazardous stretch of mountain thoroughfare. Now it is a remote road, wild and overgrown, and given to the use of fernpickers and fishermen, hunters and trappers.

It seems incomprehensible that 15,000 people came in every sort of vehicle and on foot to such an out-of-the-way spot to hold there what was one of the most important political gatherings of the time. For Vermont's Whig Convention of 1840 secured its vote for Harrison, and eight years later set Vermont upon its unbroken Republican course.

Rallying Cry

Those were the days when the country rang with the Whigs' rallying cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" "The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate!" Vermont, which had a robust manner of espousing democracy, gave its whole attention to the undertaking of electing the man whom it believed was opposed because of his humble origin by Administration forces.

Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, Bennington and Manchester, all coveted the Convention and the honor of entertaining Webster. Legend says the matter was finally settled by drawing lines from each town and locating the spot nearest to which they crossed. It turned out to be the little village of Stratton, high in the Green Mountains.

Had Stratton not lain directly on the thoroughfare connecting Massachusetts and New York with Vermont, it is doubtful whether the findings of such experimental lines would have proved sufficient. Probably the idea of such a gathering place made a special appeal. There was adventure and holiday in it. The spectacular possibilities of its location certainly could not have escaped Webster.

Stratton village boasted one good-sized hostelry—Torrey's Tavern—where Webster stayed, but though every house was thrown wide open to lodgers the number who could be accommodated was as nothing when 15,000 people had already begun to congregate as early as a week before the date set for the Convention. They arrived with tents, bedding, food and cooking utensils. Some of them slept on the ground in open fields; others built rough cabins—cabins that served as symbols of the campaign as well as for shelter.

Logs Were Hewn

In Arlington logs were hewn for a cabin 100 feet long and drawn to Stratton Field. Once erected, the cabin was the central point. Town and county delegations arrived and set up their tents and flung their banners to the breeze. Twelve bands of music found places on the field and soon the familiar airs of "Sucking Cider Through a Straw," "Zip Coon," and "Turkey in the Straw" began to echo with the words of campaign songs through the entire village.

"Dad and I went up to Stratton
early Tuesday morning,
And there we saw the Ferderalists
as thick as bees a-swarming.
A great log cabin there was built,
filled with ci-der—
As long as Uncle's barn and shed,
and maybe it was wider!"

Everyone wore a campaign pin—a log cabin and cider barrel sheltered beneath the wings of the American eagle; peddlers and sharpers hawked their wares; every girl wore her best dress, and every young man felt important. Small boys squeezed through the press to get a better view of the speaker's stand, and the whole crowd burst into a roar of welcome as Webster's open barouche dashed up, drawn by four black horses.

Handed Down

There is no printed record of what Webster said that day, but handed down from father to son we have his opening phrase. Standing in silence, he gazed upon the surrounding mountain ranges that swept away to the valleys below. He waited for this moment of silence to become significant before he spoke. Then he began. "We meet today above the clouds."

That was the great day in Stratton's annals—the day that lasts long after Stratton has become a wilderness village and its once busy highway a deserted road. Only one or two houses remained standing in 1915, when the Stratton Mountain Club erected a monument in honor of the famous Convention: "This rock marks the spot where Daniel Webster spoke to about 15,000 people at the Whig Convention, July 7-8, 1840." The doors of Stratton's decaying houses stood open to wind and rain, birds flew in and out of the unglazed windows of the old church, tangles of rose bushes, lilacs, and bent apple trees overgrew crumbling cellar holes. Yet this was the village where 15,000 people listened to the greatest orator of the day speak at a convention which formulated their State's political history for 100 years.

Today men are busy clearing the brush and mending the old turnpike to Stratton village in anticipation of the celebration which will be held there this coming week to mark the 100th anniversary of the bygone Convention. Again Stratton will have a day of glory. There will be no tavern, no houses stirring with activity, but all who journey there will find a new significance in Webster's words spoken a century ago: "We meet today above the clouds."

Margaret S. Hard

Canton Company Head Sentenced

Paul Mannos of Brookline, painter and erstwhile President of the Canton Mutual Liability Company, was sentenced Wednesday in Boston Municipal Court by Judge Charles L. Carr to six months in the House of Correction on the charge of larceny of $2,500 from A. F. Spinelli of Dorchester. Mannos appealed and was released by Judge Carr in $1,000 bail.

In pronouncing sentence Judge Carr said: "The most amazing thing in this case is that the insurance department of the State which is entrusted with the duty of protecting the public, permitted this man, a painter, to organize, conduct and head an insurance company. The next most amazing thing is how this man collected the $25,000 necessary to open an insurance company without any record of its being made, taking all the stock himself. This is the most brazen thing I've ever seen."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sons of the Navy." 1:50, 5:10, 8:15. Also "It All Came True." Starring Ann Sheridan. 3:34, 6:38, 9:42.

Coolidge Corner—
"Free, Blonde & 21," with Joan Davis. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Our Town," with Frank Craven and Fay Bainter. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
George Brent and Virginia Bruce in "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also Joan Davis in "Manhattan Heartbeat." 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
Charles Laughton in "Henry VIII." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also March of Time—U. S. Navy. 1:10, 3:10 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Freddie Bartholomew in "Tom Brown's School Days." 9:45, 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Private Affairs," with Nancy Kelly. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
"Untamed," with Ray Milland. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. Also "Gambling on the High Seas," with Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Modern—
Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. Also Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40.

Orpheum—
"Florian," starring Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Also "Edison the Man," starring Spencer Tracy. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Manhattan Heartbeat," starring Joan Davis. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:45, 8:25. Also "The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Island of Doomed Men," with Peter Lorre. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also Ann Dvorak in "Girls of the Road." 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

State—
Spencer Tracy in "Edison the Man." 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also Robert Young in "Florian." 1:25 5, 8:30.

Scollay—
Madeleine Carroll in "Safari." 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:40. Also Ezra Stone in "Those Were the Days." 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time" featuring U. S. Navy; Barbados; Donald Duck; Walter Catlett Comedy; News. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
U. S. Navy, Larry Clinton Orchestra, Disney Cartoon, World News Digest. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Men Without Souls," with John Litel. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Claude Rains and Cary Grant in "The Last Outpost." 10:40 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont—
Leslie Howard in "Intermezzo." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35, and "Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 10.

University—
"Torrid Zone," starring Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Alias the Deacon," starring Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
Ann Sheridan in "Torrid Zone." 3:05, 6:40, 10:20. Also "If I Had My Way," with Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean. 1:25, 5, 8:40.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Fenway Court—
Harry Ellis Dickson, Violinist; Wesley Copplestone, Tenor; Leo Litwin, Accompanist—2.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road—8:30

Overture "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 4, F. Minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Air on the G String ..... Bach
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
Pomp and Circumstance—March ..... Elgar

Pardons Report Hits Hard; Bay State G. O. P. Optimistic

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republican forces in Massachusetts laid down their first heavy artillery barrage on their Democratic opponents this week when the Special Commission investigating pardons filed its report on pardon conditions under three recent Democratic administrations.

Of course, it may only be coincidence that the Commission, which has apparently lain dormant since last year, should suddenly spring into life and file its report less than two weeks from the date the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic Presidential Convention is scheduled to leave for Chicago.

The three former Governors whose attitude together with that of their Executive Councils toward granting of pardons according to the report, "appears to be open defiance of the law," are all prominent delegates to the Democratic National Convention. They are James M. Curley, Joseph B Ely, and Charles F. Hurley.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Francis E Kelly, candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, was criticized in the report for refusing to appear before the Commission. He has since stated, however, that he sent a registered letter to the Commission refusing to appear unless his appearance was open to the public. This request, he said, was refused.

* * *

Next Wednesday, the Republican State Committee, which seems to have been infused with new vigor since the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie for President, will meet at the Parker House at 1 p. m. to "complete organization and discuss battle plans," according to Edward D. Sirois, Chairman.

From a group without a candidate telling rather hopelessly what the Republicans will do if returned to office, they—since Philadelphia—have been transformed into an optimistic organization claiming that this is not going to be a "campaign" but a "crusade."

Meanwhile, the State's Democrats, who are just completing arrangements to attend their Presidential Convention in Chicago on July 15, appear more determined than ever to renominate President Roosevelt as the only candidate in their party capable of defeating Mr. Willkie. Like the Republicans, the Democrats don't know whether he will run again and unlike them, the Democrats dread he may not.

William Arpé

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U. S. Is Urged To Negotiate Peace in East

"Next to supplying ships and planes to Britain, America's greatest contribution to the cause of freedom and peace would be to throw all her weight into negotiating a stable peace settlement in the Far East and the Pacific," said Prof. Duncan H. Hall of the Harvard Summer School faculty in the first series of public lectures on international affairs.

Professor Hall was for years an official of the League of Nations Secretariat, and author of "The British Commonwealth."

"America's aim, he went on, "should be to detach the Soviet Union and Japan from the Axis powers, and win their co-operation in a far-reaching plan of peace based on mutual concessions."

Professor Hall emphasized America's need for "a strong and fixed line of policy in accordance with her own real interests in the Pacific and the Far East." By thus maintaining a "reasonable status quo" the United States would be helping to make a far-reaching general peace settlement "a definite possibility."

"A real balance of power in the Far East" should be sought, he said, by making China strong enough to give pause to both Soviet Russia and Japan. Japanese leaders can no longer doubt that the United States is arming in deadly earnest, he told his Harvard audience, and within a couple of years time will be "by far the strongest air and naval power in the world," providing "a new basis for American diplomacy."

Japan is still hesitating, he averred, and the American tactic of having our fleet "disappear" in the Pacific, though at present the best feature of American policy, will not work long. But in the end, he warned, "Japan cannot be won over from the temptation of rich easy loot—even though it may bring an ultimate retribution—unless she receives important concessions. America can offer such as renewal of the Trade Treaty, removal of the immigration stigma by placing Japan on the quota, recognition of Manchuquo, and the granting of commercial credits to Japan.

Roslindale Postal Station Plan Approved

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Boston's two Federal building projects—the $150,000 Roslindale Postal Station and the $110,000 Weymouth Post Office Branch—and a $180,000 Post Office at Westerly, R. I., are back on the active list at the Public Buildings Administration since Congress approved an increase in their authorized cost.

These are a part of 33 Federal building projects, some authorized as long ago as June, 1936, which never were started because the Administration discovered that the cost limitation originally approved was not enough. The limitations were raised by the second deficiency appropriation bill, signed by President Roosevelt the first week in June, and the Administration now can proceed with its plans.

The Roslindale station, with cost limited to $100,000, was authorized in June, 1938. Subsequent surveys disclosed the Post Office Department needed a larger building, and the site cost estimates also were revised upward. Congress then approved a $50,000 increase in the limitation. No site has been acquired, and working drawings have not been started.

The original $90,000 limitation on the Weymouth branch, also authorized in June, 1938, was moved up by $20,000 to meet higher cost of a site and additional expense involved in a "more elaborate" building to conform with architectural types in the vicinity. The site has been acquired, working drawings completed, and the Administration expects to advertise soon for construction bids.

Also in the list of 33 projects was the new Post Office for Stoneham, Mass., authorized in June, 1938, with the cost limited to $100,000. The limit was raised by $20,000 to provide a larger building with a more elaborate exterior design. The site has been acquired, and working drawings are 40 per cent complete.

The original cost limit of $150,000 for the Westerly Post Office, authorized in August, 1937, was raised by $30,000 to meet revised cost estimates and the expense of heavy retaining walls. Title has not been cleared for the site selected, but working drawings are complete.

'Untamed'

The Arts in Boston

"Untamed," which came to the screen at the Metropolitan yesterday in Technicolor, is another version of Sinclair Lewis' story, "Mantrap," that was made into a movie some 14 years ago with Clara Bow in the leading role. It is a rather obviously developed melodramatic yarn, with a Canadian blizzard to provide the climax and a solution of the dramatic complications.

Ray Milland, Patricia Morison, and Akim Tamiroff now have the roles in a triangular situation in the Canadian wilderness. Mr. Milland is a doctor from New York; Mr. Tamiroff, a heroic guide; and Miss Morison, the wife of the guide. Attention of the film is divided between the triangular difficulties and the clinical problems which face the doctor in the backwoods settlement when he is called upon to take the place of the resident doctor of the region. Finally he sets off in the midst of a storm for medical supplies to combat an epidemic, the wife follows to rescue him, and the guide saves both of them but perishes himself. The conclusion finds the doctor settling down as a permanent resident of the trading post.

William Frawley, Jane Darwell, Elly Malyon, and J. Farrell MacDonald are among those in the supporting cast.

"Gambling on the High Seas," the second feature on the bill, is a melodrama about a gambling ship operated outside the three-mile limit, and the efforts of the authorities, eventually successful, to bring the gamblers to justice. Wayne Morris, Jane Wyman, and John Litel are the principal players.

Golf Ball Mystery Solved

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., (AP)—The mystery of disappearing golf balls that has bothered both "duffers" and "pros" alike at the Wyantenuck Country Club has been solved—and the solution has nothing to do with bunkers, brooks or slices.

William Morgan, one of those victimized, tells this story: "I was walking down the fairway of the second hole toward my ball after a good hit right down the middle Out of the nearby woods crept a young red fox. It grabbed the ball in its mouth and fled."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, July 8

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, July 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Gas Tax in N.H. Piles Up New High Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—New Hampshire's revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll continued its constant climb as compared with a year ago through the month of May, according to figures released by State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball.

During May this year $312,540.05 was received from the tax as compared with $309,788.41 for May, 1939. For the first five months of the current year this tax has brought in $46,608.32 more to the State Treasury than for the same period of 1939.

While payments for May were received from 59 firms and corporations, 75 per cent of the revenue came from 10 distributors.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour"
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, July 7

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell.

Two Customs Service Men Are Retiring This Summer

Log of the Port of Boston

After 44 years in the Customs service at Boston, the past 15 of which have been as a deputy surveyor and a deputy collector, Robert E. Newsome of West Roxbury is to retire and move to Dennisport, Cape Cod. Mr. Newsome is today at his Dennisport home, enjoying leave of absence that is due him. Retirement becomes effective Aug. 31, making him the first Customs official at the Port of Boston to retire in the current fiscal year that began July 1.

Mr. Newsome entered the Customs service Sept. 8, 1896, as an inspector. When he became a deputy surveyor in 1925, and since that time, he has had supervision of the discharge of passengers and cargo at this port, in the outside division of the Customs service.

Another long service official in the Massachusetts Customs District, stationed at the sub-port of Gloucester, is to retire July 31. He is Albert H. McKenzie, who entered the service in 1901, as a deputy collector and special deputy at Gloucester, and has remained there ever since. On July 1, 1913, he was made deputy collector in charge and acting appraiser.

New Schoolship

A new schoolship for the Massachusetts Nautical School to replace the present 64-year old former gunboat Nantucket, and the lengthening of the present two-year course for cadets by another year, loom as possibilities with the transfer of supervision of the school from the Navy to the Maritime Commission.

Under a Federal reorganization plan, the change was effected, which may make possible the procuring of a more modern vessel for a schoolship, in the opinion of maritime interests here. The longer term of instruction is anticipated in order for the Massachusetts school to conform with other nautical schools throughout the country. The Massachusetts school qualifies cadets for Federal examinations for licenses as third mates or third engineers.

Seven Tankers

Seven more tankers are to be built for the growing American merchant marine, to be ready for service in 1941, flying the house flags of two of the country's large oil companies. They are to be electric drive, orders having been placed with the General Electric Company for propelling equipment. Four are to be for the Sinclair Oil Company, and built by the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J. Each will be 504 feet long, 72 feet beam and 29 feet draft, with maximum sped of 14 knots.

The other three will be for the Texas Company, and will be built at the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, at Chester, Pa. Each of these will be 485 feet long, 68 feet beam and 32 feet draft, with geared General Electric turbines of 9,000 horsepower to provide a sped of 14 knots.

Fish Receipts

Receipts of fresh fish increased noticeably at Boston last week, following settlement of the 14-week strike of trawler crews, but prices to fishermen dropped off, it was disclosed today by the Boston market news service of the United States Division of Fishery Industries.

Receipts in the week ending June 29, the first week since the strike was settled, amounted to 4,451,528 pounds, compared with 3,829,973 pounds in the previous week which was the last week of the strike. Average prices to the fishermen for the week, dropped from 3.06 cents a pound the previous week, to 2.94 cents.

South African Trade

H. Earle Russell, United States Consul General at Johannesburg, South Africa, will be at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House July 15 and 16, for conferences with business firms interested in trade with South Africa. Mr. Russell has been stationed in South Africa since 1936.

Agent to Travel

Charles L. Currier, for the past nine years claim agent in the Boston office of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., has been given a traveling assignment, with headquarters in New York. He will do claim prevention work at North Atlantic ports, chiefly in connection with the American Republics Line services.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn**	"The Four Tones"
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Dance Music	**Dodgers baseball game.**	"Console Capers"
3:30 News: "Old Vienna	National Music Camp	Concert Music	**Jim Britt, announcing**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Novelteers"	Band at Interlochen	Concert Music	**Boston Bees - Brooklyn**	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; college debate	Club Matinee: variety.	9th Annual Central City	**Dodgers baseball game.**	Tea Time Melodies
4:15	Club Matinee: variety.	Flag Festival	**Jim Britt announcing**	"Consolairs"
4:30 Sport program	Sports Comment	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	**Bees-Brooklyn Dodgers**	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Male quartet	Dance Music	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	**baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Music: "Buffalo	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	San Francisco Serenade.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way.	San Francisco Serenade.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00 News: comment	News: "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance: Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Harpsichordist	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Dinner Concert
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news**	Raymond Scott's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Columbia's Gay	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Musical Strings"
7:45 Nineties Revue	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	George Stearney's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Sky Blazers":	**Radio Guild Drama:**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	**W Williams, comment**	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:15 Roscoe Turner	**"Elise"**	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:30 The Human Adven-	"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Nobody's Children":	Sport program
8:45 ture: News	"Marriage Club"	Raymond Scott's Orch.	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	Dance Music	**National Barn Dance:**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Dance Music	**Henry Burr: Hoosier**	News Service	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists	**Grant Park Concert:**	**Hot Shots; Alec Templeton; orchestra**	American Choral Festival, conducted by Alfred	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	**Rudolph Ganz's Orch.**			
10:00 Serenade"	**European news**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra:	Wallenstein	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	Concert Music	vocalist	Choral Festival	Dance Parade
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Interlude: Preview of	Jose Martinez's Orch.
10:45 Music: Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Natl. Democratic Conv.	Swinging Strings
11:00 News: Sports	News: music: weather.	News Service	Network program	Sport program
11:15 News: Music	Supper Club from Chi-	Weather Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Serenaders"
11:30 Midnight Swing	cago	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Supper Club	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Organ	War news; Music.	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 **News of Europe**	**News Roundup**	**News Roundup**	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Piano solo	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen; Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Clyde Barrie, bari-	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-		"Melodic Moods"
9:45 tone	gram	loists; orchestra		"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Church of the Air.	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air.	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 News: Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Harpsichord soloist.	Studio Party: Weather	Cathedral Church of	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes Family	Sidney Walton & Music.	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs.	T. Sullivan, speaker	Church Service	Radio Review
12:00 News: weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist;**	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Julia Charol, contralto;**	**"Wings Over America";**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	**String Quartet**	**talk; drama**	Italian String Music	Radio Review
1:00 Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15 "Waltz Time"	Norsemen Quartet	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
1:30 "March of Games"	News Service	"Silver Strings"	American Wildlife Pro-	"Around the Town"
1:45 "March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	gram	"Around the Town"
2:00 **Brazilian Exchange**	Treasure Trails of Song.	Drama and music.	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 **Program**	Treasure Trails of Song.	Drama and music.	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 News: "Radio in	"Salon Silhouettes"; so-	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 Education"; talk	prano and orchestra	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 **Columbia Broad-**	Vicente Gomez, guitar	World's Fair Band	Drama and music.	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 **casting Symphony**	**Foreign Policy Associat'n**	World's Fair Band	Drama and music.	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 **Orchestra; Howard**	National Music Camp	**News from Europe**	"For Dancers Only"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45 **Barlow, conductor**	at Interlochen	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00 **Columbia Broad-**	Sunday Vespers	Al Donahue's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	"Strings and Things"
4:15 **casting Sym. Orch.**	Sunday Vespers	Al Donahue's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadors	orchestra
4:30 **"Invitation to**	News: Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest"; mari-	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45 **Learning"**	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	time hymns and songs	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00 To be announced	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	Fornier Trio
5:15 To be announced	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers; vocal	The McFarland Twins	Frank Luther
5:30 "Flow Gently,	Voice of Hawaii	Will Osborne's Orch.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Irish Minstrels
5:45 Sweet Rhythm"	News Service	Will Osborne's Orch.	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	Lew White, organist
6:00 "Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Rendezvous" with Ra-	News Service
6:15 literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	mona; Jimmy Shields	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30 "Melody Ranch	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	Descrip. of 1940 Men's	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Sen. Natl. Swim'g. Meet	Religious program
7:00 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	"Tropical Serenade"	"Sweet Music"
7:15 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	Don Arres, tenor; orch	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 **"The Adventures of**	World's Fair Band;	Bandwagon; Bill Saw-	**News from Germany**	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45 **Ellery Queen"**	Eugene Labarre, cond.	yer's Univ of Mich. Or.	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00 **Columbia Work-**	**"New Revenue Act"**	"The Bishop and the	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 **shop: drama**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	Gargoyle"; drama	**Air: S. Theodore**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	**Summer Symphony Or.,**	**"One Man's Family";**	**Granik presiding**	
8:45 vocalists: News	**Edwin MacArthur, Cond.**	**dramatic sketch**	**American Forum**	
9:00 **Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30 **James Newill; Lin-**	Irene Rich, sketch	Grant Park Concert	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:45 **ton Wells; orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	Grant Park Concert	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
10:00 Sports news; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**News; WGN Symphonic**	Arizona Rangers
10:15 Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	**Hour; Marion Claire,**	Arizona Rangers
10:30 Public Affairs	"Good Will Hour"; John	Human Nature in Action	**soprano; Henry Weber's**	News Service
10:45 "Four Clubmen"	J. Anthony, director	"Behind the Headlines"	**Orchestra; male chorus**	"Let's Dance"
11:00 Sports: News	News: talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Weather; Dance Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bob Zerke's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 To be announced	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45 To be announced	"Music You Want"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson.	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Melodies of Old"
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs.	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"The Gauchos"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs.	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Mastersingers"; trans.	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Hart's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Reporter	"Hit Parade"
2:15 Joyce Jordan"	New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Hit Parade"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Road to Romance"	John Kiley, organist.
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Light of the World"	Sports Program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Marriage Interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 Poetic Strings	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"March of Childhood"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Travel America"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Musicale	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Frank Gagen's Orchestra	Violin and organ.
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadors	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	"Muse and Music"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 **By Kathleen Norris**	Organ and soloist.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 **Community Bulletin**	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **Jaye Wesley, sports**	**Ireene Wicker, sketch.**	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	**"Superman"; sketch**	**"The O'Neills"; sketch**	Frank Ryan, sports.	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	National Guard speaker
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Youth Tells Its Story	**News from Europe**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Musical Strings"
7:45 serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Cordons"; sk.
8:00 **"So You Think You**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 **Know Music"**	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	"Who Are You?"	Sport program
8:45 Shelden; War news	"True or False"	**prano; symphonic orch.**	Clem Williams' Orch.	Studio program
9:00 **Theater: Helen**	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Hayes, O. Kruger	mystery drama	program	matic program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 **In 'To the Ladies';**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grant Park Concert**	**Goldman Band Concert**	
9:45 **Cecil B. DeMille**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	**Grant Park Concert**	**Goldman Band Concert**	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	"The Maiestics"
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather.	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	"The Profit Trio"	"The Serenaders"
11:30 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Weekend Program, DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Program of Peru Automobile Club for American Listeners, OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Hungarian March," HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front"; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Radio Drama, JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program; Elizabeth Lun: "The Bibbiena Exhibition in Florence," 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m., 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Lecture in English, DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"The Week's Programs"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"London Log"; Talk, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—11:50 p. m.—"Hot off the Wire," DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.
Guatemala—12:00 p. m.—Dance Music with the Marimba of the National Police Force, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

[Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.]

Textile School to Open

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6 (AP)—Classes will open Monday at the Bradford Durfee Textile School for machinists, welders and electricians in connection with the government's program of training for national defense, according to an announcement here. Only persons who have had some experience in the designated fields will be accepted.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 8

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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1940 Track and Field Performances Compared With Previous Meet in Golden State

California Athletes Take Major Honors in AAU Meet

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California athletes availed themselves of the opportunity to compete in this year's National A. A. U. Outdoor Track-Field Championships at Fresno to such an extent that the number of competitors from the various schools and athletic clubs must have constituted an all-time national record for entrants from one State. On the opening night 16 first places out of a possible 21 were won by Californians and they also captured 71 other places out of a possible 120.

Eddie Morris, the 17-year old student at Huntington Beach High School captured the 100 meters in 10.4 and the 200 in 20.6. These victories gave him the unusual honor of being the champion sprinter of the California Interscholastic Federation and the winner of both national junior sprint titles in the same year. While his time of 20.6 in the final of the 200 meters may not be accepted as a new record for the event, his heat time of 21 seconds will replace the old mark of 21.2 made by Robert Rodenkirchen.

In the senior division, Californians won eight out of a possible 22 championships and also annexed 49 other places out of a possible 132.

It is interesting to compare the performances made in the 1932 national championships (the last time held in California) and those of 1940. In almost every instance the 1940 performances are better.

	1932 (Palo Alto)		1940 (Fresno)	
100 meters	Metcalfe	10.6	Davis	10.3
200 meters (one turn)	Metcalfe	21.5	Davis (straight)	20.4
400 meters	Carr	46.9	Kiemmer	47.0
800 meters	Genung	1:52.6	Beetham	1:51.1
1,500 meters	Hallowell	3:52.7	Mehl	3:47.9
5,000 meters	Hill	14:55.7	Rice	14:33.4
10,000 meters	Ottey	32:18.6	Lash	32:29.2
3,000-meter steeplechase	McCluskey	9:14.5	McCluskey	9:16.6
110-meter high hurdles	Keller	14.4	Wolcott	13.9
220-yard low hurdles	Sailing	23.4	Wolcott (200 meters)	22.6
400-meter hurdles	Hardin	53.5	McBain	51.6
16-pound hammer	Connor	170.90 feet	Johnson	182ft. 6¼in.
Javelin	Churchill	222.31 feet	Brown (B.)	223ft. 1⅜in.
Shotput	Sexton	52ft. 8in.	Blozis	55ft. 5⅜in.
Broad jump	Barber	25ft. 4in.	Brown (W.)	25ft. 1½in.
Pole vault	Graber	14ft. 4¾in.	Warmedam	15ft. 1⅛in.
Discus	Anderson	165.54ft.	Fox	170ft. 4½in.
High jump	Van Osdel, Spitz, Johnson	6ft. 6⅝in.	Steers	6ft. 8¾in.

Those who had the privilege of being in Ratcliffe Stadium on the night of June 29, will long remember the wonderful athletic treat they witnessed. There was the sensational sprinting of young Harold Davis in defeating such speedsters as Ewell, Ellerbee, Peacock, Brown, and Morris in both the 100 and 200 meters; the irresistible finish of the University of California freshman, Grover Klemmer in winning the 400 meters; the fastest 1500 meters ever run in the United States (and the second fastest of all time) in which the amazing Glenn Cunningham (3:48) after setting all the pace was only beaten by a magnificent sprint by Walter Mehl (3:47.9) by a scant yard with Stanford's Paul Moore (3:48.5) only three yards in the rear; the 55-00 ⅜ feet heave by Blozis in the shotput; and the excellent distance of 170-4 ½ feet achieved by Fox in the discus.

Because of the fact that up to this year a height of 15 feet had never been scaled in the pole vault the sensational accomplishment of Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club in vaulting 15-1⅛ feet was perhaps the outstanding achievement of the meet. It was highly fitting that he should have accomplished this remarkable feat on his school field in Ratcliffe Stadium and it was the result of 10 years of concentrated and almost continuous effort on his part. If ever an athlete deserved to establish a world record it is Cornelius Warmerdam.

Great credit is due Harold Davis for the manner in which he responded to the responsibility that was thrust upon him when Jeffrey withdrew from the team of The Olympic Club. This placed the winning of the two most important sprint events entirely up to him. Considering the fact that he is only 19 years old and the field was one of high class, this was a hard assignment. However, he was not at all overawed and, with the utmost assurance, told manager Charley Hunter not to worry—"I'll win them both for you!"

H. Archie Richardson

Majors Meet Before Game At St. Louis

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although little importance would seem to center on the separate and possible joint meetings of the majors at St. Louis early next week, there nevertheless may be several interesting developments. At least two current topics are almost certain to be discussed when the National League heads convene at the Hotel Jefferson and the American at the Chase Monday afternoon, approximately 24 hours prior to the eighth annual All-Star game at Sportsman's Park.

The National League may be ready to expand its night game schedule, prompted, perhaps, by the recent American League move which gave the Browns permission to extend their arc list from seven games to 14. Financial difficulties forced the Browns to break down the old seven-game barrier, and it may be that other clubs will feel that they, too, need similar assistance. However, richer clubs will not be allowed to fall into line for the sole purpose of fattening their treasuries.

December Meetings

The senior circuit is expected to talk over the proposal which would make head guards compulsory for all batters, while the American may plunge further into the rule which forbids the pennant winner to make trades inside the league. Definite action may not be immediately forthcoming on any of these points, but club owners and officials will probably be sounded out as a prelude to the annual meetings in December.

It is understood that the 1941 All-Star game will be awarded to the Detroit Tigers, with the Brooklyn Dodgers making a strong bid for the 1942 classic.

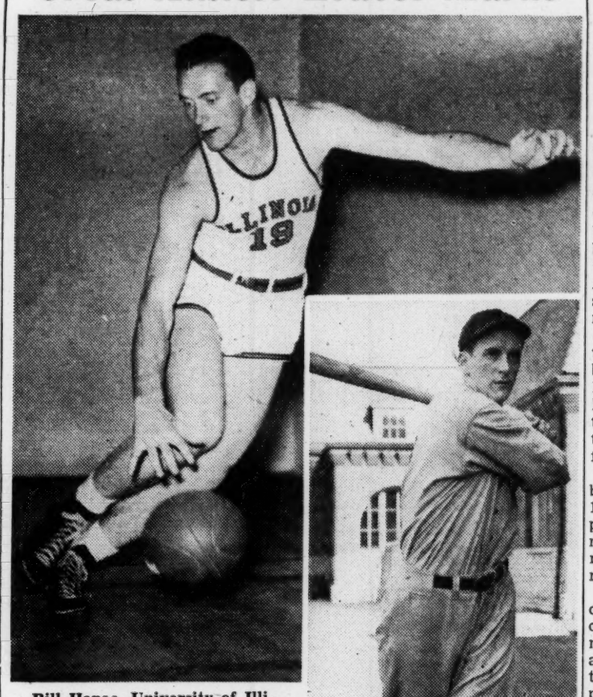
This being the eighth contest, half of the major circuit will have been covered after Tuesday"s event. The Red Sox, Tigers, Athletics and Browns are awaiting their turns in the American League, as are the Pirates, Dodgers, Phillies and Cubs in the National. As most everyone knows by this time, the Cardinals, and not the Browns, are hosts at next week's affair.

American Pitching

In pre-game reckoning, the American League seems to hold an edge this year. Bob Feller and Buck Newsom have better records than any two pitchers the National can send to the rubber. Joe Cronin, the manager of the junior group, has been presented with a squad of power hitters. But anything can and usually does happen in one of these nine-inning duels for major league supremacy, and past results prove that it will be anybody's contest until the last man has been retired. The National, too, features power and balance.

To date, the Americans hold an impressive five-to-two edge in the All-Star series. The Connie Macks beat the John McGraws in the first game at Chicago, 4 to 2, in 1933. The following year the Joe Cronins took the Bill Terrys, 9 to 7. The next date saw the Mickey Cochranes edging the Frankie Frisches, 4 to 1. The McCarthys Grimms beat the Joe McCarthys for the first National triumph at Boston, 4 to 3, in '36. McCarthy gained a decision over Terry in '37, Terry beat McCarthy in '38 and McCarthy took Gabby Hartnett last summer.

Great Athlete Leaves Marks



Bill Hapac, University of Illinois basketball and baseball player graduated this spring but left so many basketball records on the university books that it will be years before they may be erased and a new name supplant his.

Illinois Star Natural Athlete

In this modern age of sports record-breaking, it is interesting to view the feats of Bill Hapac, who closed out his athletic career at University of Illinois this season. Hapac majored in basketball and baseball at Illinois where he won freshman numerals and three varsity letters in basketball and two in baseball.

Only a mishap in his sophomore year prevented the six foot, two and one-half inch specimen of American youth from winning three varsity baseball letters. He was a valuable part of the nine playing either the outfield or first base and in his senior season he took the University batting championship with a .341 average. He collected 28 hits in 82 appearances at the plate, scored 22 runs and batted in 19.

His name has been scrolled on the Illinois basketball honor roll for all time. A natural athlete in all sports, but on the court he had few, if any peers, during his four years of college competition. In his final year as captain, he led his teammates through many thrilling contests in the mid-west where basketball reigns supreme as the winter sport.

To amass records on the court in the Big Ten cannot be magnified in importance too much because more good college basketball is played there than in any other section of the nation. He not only was recognized a great leader at Illinois, he left an amazing record of feats for public view for years to come.

He holds the Illinois single game scoring record in Big Ten competition of 34 points . . . three-year individual Illinois mark of 582 points for all games . . . single season Illinois record of 244 points for all games . . . modern single season record of 164 points scored in the Big Ten by an Illinois player . . . tied Chuck Carney's record of 60 baskets by an Illinois player in the Big Ten (Carney later coached Harvard football ends) . . . first Big Ten scoring champion from Illinois since Carney led the Conference in 1922 . . . averaged 13 5-9 points per game for 18 contests.

It will be some time before another Illinois basketball star will approach the marks of this boy and his general career at the University is one that established a pleasing goal for all future aspiring Illinois athletes. That his efforts in behalf of Illinois were properly recognized was evidenced in his being chosen the "Athlete of the year" in a campus election.

He plans a coaching career and his thoroughness as an athlete should enable him to succeed. Hapac was born in Chicago and his family moved to Cicero, Ill., in his early youth. His athletic prowess started in that section as a member of the Morton High School team where he captained and set a new scoring record for one year of play in his senior year.

Following graduation from high school Hapac dropped schooling for a year to earn funds for his college education. He was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity and a member of three outstanding men's activity honoraries. His scholastic marks at Illinois were also high.

Sox at Washington

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	2	4
Cramer cf	5	0	0	3	0
Foxx 1b	4	2	2	8	0
Williams lf	5	1	2	5	0
Finney rf	5	2	3	1	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	2	2	4
Cronin ss	3	1	2	2	3
Desautels c	4	1	1	4	0
Bagby p	5	0	1	0	0
Totals	41	9	14	27	11

WASHINGTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Case, cf	5	0	1	2	0
Lewis, rf	5	1	2	3	0
Walker, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Bonura, 1b	3	1	0	10	0
Travis, 3b	5	0	3	2	0
Myer, 2b	4	0	1	1	6
Pofahl, ss	4	0	1	2	2
Early, c	4	1	2	4	0
Masterson, p	2	0	1	1	2
Hudlin, p	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	39	4	12	27	11

Inning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Boston	0	3	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	9
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4

Errors—Pofahl, Lewis, Walker, Williams. Runs batted in—Desautels, Bagby, Doerr, Foxx, Travis, Williams 2, Tabor, Cronin 2, Myer, Pofahl, Early. Two base hits—Williams, Foxx, Tabor, Doerr, Travis. Three base hits—Tabor, Finney. Home runs—Foxx, Williams, Early. Double plays—Pofahl and Myer. Left on bases—Boston 9; Washington 11. Bases on balls—Off Bagby 3; off Masterson 1; by Hudlin 1. Struck out—by Bagby 3; by Masterson 1; by Hudlin 1. Hits—Off Masterson 10 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hudlin 4 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hudlin (Desautels). Wild pitches—Masterson. Losing pitcher—Masterson. Umpires—Rommel, Moriarty and Hubbard. Time—2:14. Attendance 6,000.

Bees Oppose Dodgers

In their final Hive date before leaving on a western tour, the Bees tomorrow will play a double-header with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who are in the thick of the National League pennant battle. Next Thursday, following the All-Star game intermission, Manager Casey Stengel takes the local club on a road trip through Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, in that order.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G B
Brooklyn	44	21	.677	...
Cincinnati	44	23	.657	1
New York	39	26	.600	5
Chicago	38	35	.521	10
St. Louis	37	36	.429	16
Pittsburgh	25	39	.391	18½
Boston	22	38	.377	19
Philadelphia	22	44	.333	22½

Results July 5

Brooklyn 6, Boston 2 (20 innings).
New York 15, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago 11, St. Louis 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cleveland	44	28	.611	...
Detroit	41	27	.603	1
Boston	39	30	.565	3½
New York	36	32	.529	6
Chicago	31	36	.463	10½
St. Louis	33	41	.446	12
Washington	29	44	.397	15½
Philadelphia	27	42	.391	15½

Results July 5

Boston 9, Washington 4.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 8.

Sports Here And There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Yankees

NEW YORK—The original "deadline" for the sale of the Yankees, to satisfy government inheritance tax demands, is nearly two months past, and there still is no indication that a deal is anywhere near being closed.

Almost daily comes a report from somewhere that the champions have changed hands, with Postmaster General James A. Farley the most popular purchaser. Yet Byron Clark, Jr., the man who will handle the sale when it is made, says "there has been absolutely no development."

Brooklyn

The old college try is paying dividends in Brooklyn this year.

The durable Durochers are no supermen, so how else can you explain yesterday's 6-2 triumph over the Boston Bees in that 20-inning marathon?

They should have been fairly frazzled from their three-game series at the Polo Grounds and they should have been practically "out" after 19 gruelling innings up Boston way—yet they had enough left to stage a four-run outburst and win in the 20th!

Watch the Dodgers and you'll see the college spirit manifest itself in a dozen ways. They don't pound each other on the back just for the exercise. So maybe it was just a wild desire to win that carried them through the longest game—elapsed time—ever played in the majors to their sixth straight triumph.

Griswold Cup

EASTERN POINT, Conn.—They'll be watching Jean Bauer in the 22nd annual Shenecossett women's invitation golf tournament starting Monday, because if she wins again the Griswold Cup is hers for keeps.

The Providence girl, winner of this event four times in the last six years, needs one more victory to take permanent possession of the trophy, one of the most coveted prizes in invitation play.

Clay Court Tennis

NEW YORK—Don McNeill, newly crowned Intercollegiate champion from Oklahoma City, was seeded No. 1 for the New York State clay court tennis championships opening at Forest Hills' Seminole Club today.

Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., was seeded No. 2 and Frank Guernsey, former intercollegiate titleholder from Rice Institute, third.

George Lyttleton-Rogers, Irish veteran, was the only foreign player seeded.

Marble vs. Wolfenden

EVANSTON, Ill.—Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., queen of American tennis, and Virginia Wolfenden, Los Angeles, advanced yesterday to the women's singles finals in the North Shore invitational tournament.

Miss Marble defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 8—6, and Miss Wolfenden eliminated England's Mary Hardwick, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1.

Eastern Tennis

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The three top-seeded netmen and an unranked upstart from the University of Southern California advanced yesterday to the semifinal bracket of the Eastern intercollegiate tennis championship at Montclair A. C.

With unseeded Myron McNamara in the victory column were another Trojan, George Toley, seeded second; top-ranking Isadore Bellis of the U. of Pennsylvania; and Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern.

Nassau

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Four western players, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., Midshipman Joe Hunt of Los Angeles and the United States Naval Academy, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Hal Surface of Kansas City, yesterday won semifinal brackets in the Nassau Country Club's invitation tennis tournament.

Cooke plays Surface and Kovacs meets Hunt in the semifinals.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 5

International League

Newark 4, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 7, Syracuse 6 (11 innings).
Toronto 7, Rochester 4.
Only games.

American Association

Louisville 5, Indianapolis 3.
Columbus 8, Toledo 4.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 6, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 0.
Los Angeles 8 Hollywood 6.
Seattle 18, Portland 8.

Texas League

Shreveport 5, Beaumont 0.
Oklahoma City 9, Tulsa 5.
Houston 3, San Antonio 1.
Fort Worth 10, Dallas 3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12-3, Nashville 2-2.
Chattanooga 6, Knoxville 4.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 3.
Memphis 12, Birmingham 2.

Eastern League

Binghamton 2, Albany 1.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Scranton 2.
Williamsport 6, Elmira 3.
Only games.

Open Battle Expected In 440 Freestyle

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 6 (AP)—A wide open battle in the 440-yard freestyle race, and probable cinch victories by defending champions, Adolph Kiefer in the backstroke and Jim Skinner in the breaststroke, awaited spectators today on the third day of the National A. A. U. men's outdoor swimming and diving tournament.

With Al Patnik of Ohio State retaining his three-meter springboard diving title yesterday, and 16-year-old Bunmei Nakama of Hawaii installed as the new National A. A. U. mile ruler, today's two champion performers looked for comparatively easy triumphs.

Kiefer long has dominated the backstroke event, and faced today's 110-yard backstroke without apprehension, while Skinner, swimming unattached from Detroit, was rated the same in the 220-yard race.

In the 440-yard freestyle several contenders stood out as probable qualifiers in the morning preliminaries and bitter rivals in the afternoon finals. The same held true in the other event on the day's program, the 880-yard freestyle relay, which found the Hawaiian team from the island of Maui defending the title against the Los Angeles Athletic Club, which ran second to its third in the 440-yard relay two days ago.

Yesterday's three-meter diving saw Patnik retain his title in his last A. A. U. appearance. Announcing he was retiring, the 23-year-old Ohio State University star outscored his teammate and friendly foe, Earl Clark, in a duel that was even except for one dive. In it—the back one and a half lay-out—Clark slipped and took a score of 72.6, while Patnik scored 99.

The final score was Patnik 163.8 and Clark 160.94. Clark, however, is favored to retain his platform diving championship tomorrow. Third in the three-meter was John Hood of the Hayward, Calif., Athletic Club, with 147.22, and behind, in order, were Sammy Lee, Los Angeles; Harry Perry, Beverly Hills; Henry Chapman, Los Angeles, and George Athans, from Vancouver, who went into the finals after qualifying nicely, although decidedly off form.

National at Boston

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	O	A
Reese ss	9	1	2	5	6
Lavagetto 3b	8	0	1	3	2
Walker cf, rf cf	9	1	2	6	0
Medwick lf	3	0	1	1	0
Wasdell lf	1	0	1	5	0
Phelps c	6	0	2	6	0
Mancuso c	1	0	0	2	1
*Durocher	0	0	0	0	0
Franks c	0	0	0	0	0
Camilli 1b	8	2	1	22	1
Vosmik rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gilbert cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gallagher rf	1	1	0	0	0
Coscarart 2b	8	0	2	6	10
Hamlin p	2	0	0	0	1
Casey p	3	0	0	0	4
Tamulis p	0	0	0	0	0
Kimball p	1	0	0	0	0
Carleton p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	66	6	12	60	25

*Ran for Mancuso in 20th.

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	E
Hassett 1b	10	0	1	16	2
Sisti 2b	9	0	2	2	0
Moore rf	8	1	2	7	1
Ross lf	9	0	1	6	0
West cf	7	0	4	6	0
Rowell 2b	7	0	1	7	7
Andrews*	1	0	0	0	0
Wietelmann 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Miller ss	6	1	2	8	8
Berres c	1	0	0	1	0
Glossop†	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	4	0	1	6	2
Piechota p	3	0	0	0	1
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler ‡	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan p	4	0	0	1	3
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	1
Cooney §	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	70	2	14	60	26

† Batted for Berres in 7th.
‡ Batted for Javery in 9th.
* Batted for Rowell in 10th.
§ Batted for Coffman in 20th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4—6
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					—2

Errors—Phelps, Coscarart, Lavagetto, Masi, Sullivan, Miller. Runs Batted In—Phelps, Coscarart, Camilli, Gallagher, Reese 2, Ross, Masi. Two Base Hits—West 3, Miller, Hassett. Stolen Bases—Coscarart, Moore. Sacrifices—Hamlin 2, Casey Wasdell Berres, Rowell. Double Plays—Reese, Camilli; Reese, Coscarart and Camilli; 2; Coscarart and Camilli; Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Rowell, Miller and Hassett. Left on Bases—Brooklyn 17; Boston 22. Bases on Balls—Off Hamlin 1, off Casey 8, off Tamulis 1, off Kimball 2, off Piechota 6, off Sullivan 6. Struck Out—By Hamlin 2, by Casey 3, By Kimball 1, by Piechota 1, by Sullivan 5. Hits—Off Hamlin 8 in 9 innings; none out in 10th; off Casey 6 in 9 1-3; off Tamulis 0 in 0; off Kimball 0 in 2-3 innings; off Carleton 0 in 1; off Piechota 7 in 8; none out in 9th; off Javery 0 in 1; off Sullivan 4 in 10; off Coffman 1 in 1. Hit by Pitcher—By Sullivan (Medwick). Winning Pitcher—Kimball. Losing Pitcher—Sullivan. Umpires—Campbell, Klem and Ballanfant. Time 5:19. Attendance (actual) 3,881.

Gold Cup to Forman

PICTON, Ont. (CP)—Dave Forman of Buffalo won the Gold Cup powerboat race sponsored by the Prince Edward Yacht Club in Picton Harbor July 1. Forman drove his Eaglet III, a 225-cubic-inch hydroplane, over the course at a speed of 63.604 m. p. h. to win the Gold Cup.

Jackie (Pop) Cooper, 72-year-old present world's titleholder of Kansas City, was outmaneuvered in the final heat.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

Seven Men Join All-Stars For Game Against Giants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Seven athletes who played their football on Metropolitan college teams have accepted invitations to play on the 1940 eastern college All-Star football team against the New York Giants in the annual Fresh Air Fund game in the Polo Grounds the night of Sept. 4.

Tuss McLaughry, coach of the All-Stars, announced today that the following will join the squad when it reports for practice at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, Aug. 18: Ed Boell and Arthur Castelli, of New York University; Dominic Principe and Raymond Riddick, of Fordham; Frank Stulgaitis and Bernard Sweeney, of Columbia; and Arthur Jocher, of Manhattan. This delegation will give the All-Stars strong Metropolitan representation and some of the best football players who have campaigned in the New York district for many years.

The acquistion of Boell is an indication that McLaughry plans to go into the air in the effort to give the All-Stars their first victory over the Giants in five years. During three years on the New York University team, Boell developed into one of the nation's greatest passers. His accurate throwing led to the majority of the touchdowns secured by the Violet last year when he completed 45 passes for a total of 413 yards.

In last year's Fordham game, though N. Y. U. was defeated, Boel was voted the most valuable player on the field. As a result of his play in this game he was chosen to join the East squad for its game against the West in San Francisco. Boel made comparable passing records in 1937 and 1938. In addition to his passing skill he is a great punter and a powerful running back. It is expected that McLaughry will use him principally at left halfback.

Castelli, Boell's teammate at N. Y. U., was elected honorary captain of the team after the season because of his great line play and leadership. Dr. Mal Stevens, Violet coach, considers him the best lineman that N. Y. U. has had in the past five years. Both he and Boell are big enough to meet the professionals on an equal basis. Boell weighs 204 pounds and Castelli 195.

The Fordham delegation this year is equal to any on past All-Star teams. Principe perhaps was the second ranking fullback in the country, outshone only by the Texas Aggies' Kimbrough. Principe is a hard-driving runner and a great blocker and backer-up. He weighs 196 pounds.

Riddick, weighing 212 pounds, was one of Fordham's best heavy duty ends, being outstanding as a blocker and defensive crasher.

Stulgaitis, Columbia captain, though considerably smaller, played the same kind of defensive football last year for Lou Little and demonstrated at the same time that he is one of the outstanding pass catchers in college ball. During Sid Luckman's year at Columbia, Stulgaitis and his running mate, Johnny Siegal, a member of the 1939 All-Stars, qualified as two of the best pass catchers in the East.

Sweeney, weighing 203 pounds, was a powerful guard at Columbia for three years and seems qualified for his All-Star duties.

Jocher was Manhattan's heavy duty lineman last year, running on the offense and playing the key left tackle position on the defense. His defensive play against the powerful Holy Cross team made a great impression on all who saw the game. He weighs 204 pounds and has had experience at guard as well as tackle.

Boston Cruise Starts Friday

With the Boston Yacht Club Fleet headed down East July 13th, the popular overnight race to Boothbay will again be held. This race for cruising boats has drawn many boats in the past years. It is expected again that many of the cruising boats, having finished the Spring Shakedown Race, New London-to-Marblehead race and the Cruising Club Race, will be ready for this blue-water race to Boothbay.

This will be the start of the Boston Yacht Club Annual Cruise with the power boats stopping over the first night at Kittery, Maine. The sailing race is open to all yachts in cruising trim and it is expected that several different clubs will be represented. The Portland Yacht Club of Portland, Maine, has been invited to join the Boston Yacht Club in their cruise, and already several Portland boats have entered for the over-night race.

The warning gun will go off at 2 p. m. on Saturday, July 13th, with a committee boat under the direction of race committee chairman Burt MacInnis. The line will be off Marblehead Rock which gives an excellent opportunity for spectators to see these large cruising boats maneuver and run for the line. The boats are divided into three classes: Class A, under 40 feet over all; Class B, over 40 feet; and Class C, racing craft and yachts designed to the rule.

This race is a real test in seamanship and navigation, as many of the skippers elect to take the outside course across the Gulf of Maine. The finish line, sometime Sunday, will be at Tumbler Island light buoy in Boothbay Harbor.

Thirty-five members of the Boston Yacht Club have already signed on with their boats for the down East cruise. It is expected that the open race will add many other cruising boats. Captains and guests are invited to the Marblehead station of the Boston Yacht Club for a dinner dancing party on Friday, July 12th.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

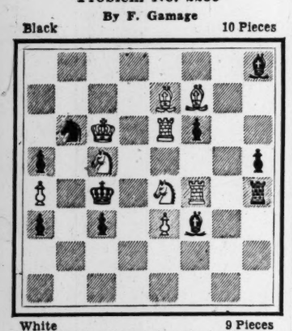
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

July 6, 1940

Problem No. 2259

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



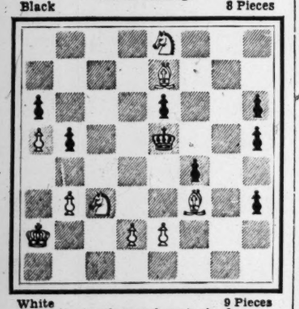
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two.
(Third Prize, Pittsburg Leader International Tourney, 1909-10)

Problem No. 2260

By F. Gamage

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in four

(Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1906. Readers are invited to express their interest, or lack of interest, in problems longer than three moves. The rule for many years has been one two-mover, and one three-mover, both conventional. Longer problems and fairy problems, like help-mates, or self-mates, are not too difficult and might provide interesting variety.)

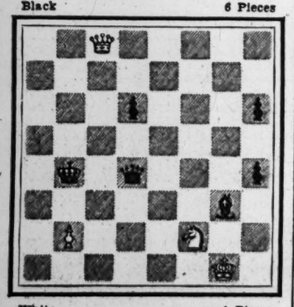
Solutions to Problems

No. 2257.	Kt-K4	
No. 2258. 1	B-Q7	P-R5
2	Q-R8	KtxQ
3	B-K8	
2. ———		Kt-K
3. QxKt		
2. ———		other
3. Q-KKt8		
1. ———		K-Kt3
2. QxPch		KxQ
3 K-R7		
2. ———		K-B3
3. Q-R7		
1. ———		Kt-B6 or KtxP
2. Q-QKt		P-B7
3. QxP		
1. ———		Kt-Q4
2. QxKt		Kt-K5
3 Q-K6ch		
1. ———		threatens
2. QxPch		KxQ
3 K-R7		

End-Game No 518. Black wins: 1 . . . P-Kt5 (Black): 2 RxR, PxQ: 3 RxQ, P-B7: 4 RxRch, K-R2, P-B8(Q)ch, and wins. This is the main variation. White could have avoided this by 2 Q-R, for example, but with accurate play, Black's great positional advantage should win.

End-Game No. 519

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play, what result?
(Thomas-Wolf, Carlsbad, 1923.)

Adams Wins Two Prizes

W. K. Wimsatt and I. S. Turover, both of Washington, D. C., offered two special prizes at the national chess championship tournament, held a few weeks ago in New York. They offered $100 to the winner of the most brilliant game beginning with P-K4, and $50 for the best-played game, also beginning P-K4. The judges, H. M. Phillips, Hermann Helms, and H. R. Bigelow, have just announced that Weaver W. Adams, New England's strongest player, present winner of the Boston championship, has been awarded both prizes. The brilliancy prize game, his defeat of I. Kashdan, appeared in this column June 22, and the best-played prize game appears below.

At his best, Adams plays very fine chess, aggressive and ingenious, and the awards bear out the general opinions of the spectators, who always followed his games with interest. The awards are also a bit of poetic justice for Adams missed a beautiful mating combination in his game with Simonson, and thereby almost lost the brilliancy prize.

The Sturgis Cup, presented by George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, in 1935 for competition in a Boston City championship, has become the permanent property of Adams, who in 1940 won the trophy for the third time. Adams first won in 1936. H. B. Daly won in 1938 and 1938; Sydney S. Coggan, in 1937; and Adams in 1939 and 1940.

This game won $50 for Adams. The opening and mid-games are rather tame, but Adams was gradually building an advanced pawn position and Green was forced to move and await developments in very little space. But the pawns were blocked and Adams needed to work out a sacrifice to turn his advantage in space to account. This he maneuvered very skillfully, and the ending will repay study.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Green Black	Adams White	Green Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	36 B-R7	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	37 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K1
3 P-Q4	PxP	38 Kt-B	K-K2
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	39 B-Kt8	Kt-R3
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	40 P-R3	Kt-B2
6 KtxKt	QPxKt	41 K-B3	B-Q2
7 QxQch	KxQ	42 K-Kt4	B-K
8 B-KKt5	B-K2	43 Kt-Q3	B-Q2
9 Castles ch	Kt-Q2	44 K-R5(a)	B-K
10 BxBch	KxB	45 Kt-B2	B-Q2
11 B-K2	P-K4	46 B-R2	B-K
12 R-Q2	Kt-B3	47 Kt-Kt4	B-Q2
13 KR-Q	B-K3	48 Kt-R6	Kt-K
14 P-B3	KR-Q	49 Kt-Kt8ch	K-B
15 Kt-R4	RxR	50 B-B7	P-R3
16 RxR	R-Q	51 B-R2	B-B
17 RxR	KxR	52 B-Kt3	B-Q2
18 Kt-B5	B-B	53 B-B7	B-B
19 B-B4	K-K2	54 BxKt	KxKt
20 Kt-Q3	Kt-Q2	55 BxP	K-B
21 P-QKt4	P-B3	56 P-R4	PxP
22 P-Kt3	Kt-B	57 BxP	K-K2
23 P-B4	K-Q3	58 B-B6	K-Q3
24 P-B5	P-QKt3	59 K-Kt4	K-B2
25 K-Q2	B-Kt2	60 K-B3	P-R4
26 K-K3	Kt-Q2	61 P-Kt5	K-Kt3
27 P-Kt4	Kt-B	62 K-K3	K-B4
28 P-KR4	P-KR3	63 K-Q2	K-K3
29 B-Kt8	B-B	64 K-Q3	K-B4
30 P-B4	B-Q2	65 K-B3	K-Q3
31 P-B5ch	K-B2	66 K-B4	K-B2
32 P-KKt5	RPxP	67 K-B5	K-Kt
33 RPxP	P-Kt4	68 P-Kt6	B-R3
34 P-Kt6	K-Q	69 B-Kt5	B-Kt2
35 Kt-B	B-K	Black resigns	

(a) Adams plays superlatively, as the remainder of the game reveals.

Here is one of Fine's victories in the championship tournament. His victim, one of the youngest competitors, held his own very well, until his 24th move, when he initiated exchanges that suddenly left his QP subject to attack and capture. Thereafter his game collapsed.

Queen's Indian Defense

Fine White	Seidman Black	Fine White	Seidman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 QR-K	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-Kt5	R-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	22 R-K2	QR-K
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	23 KR-K	KKt-Q2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	24 Kt-B	P-B3
6 Castles	Castles	25 KtxKt	KtxKt
7 P-Kt3	P-Q4	26 RxR	RxR
8 B-K

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	125,000
Previous day's sales	283,030
1940 volume to date	128,416,815
1939 volume to date	109,547,625

Price Changes Are Narrow In Dull Market

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Slightly irregular price movements were displayed by leading stocks in today's market.

Holiday apathy, which started before the Fourth of July recess, continued and dealings were the slowest for any session in about a year.

While the home business picture was moderately encouraging, lack of details on the nation's tax program, coupled with indecisive European war news, were blamed partly by brokers for buying restraint.

Rails were still favored among bonds. Commodities were mixed. "Free" Sterling rallied in terms of the dollar.

Stocks up a trifle at intervals included General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, Loft, Southern Railway, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Consolidated Edison and Union Carbide.

Narrowly lower were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, American Telephone and Kennecott.

Bond Market Steady

Rising prices for rail loans steadied the bond market today.

Near the end of the short session low and medium priced carriers rose fractions to an outside of 5 points.

Buying was encouraged by carloadings reports which indicated peak freight movement for the year thus far.

Sharing in the gains were loans of Northern Pacific, Nickel Plate, N. Y. Lackawanna & Western, Great Northern, Kansas City Fort Scott, Delaware & Hudson, and Baltimore & Ohio.

Other corporates meandered over a narrow course,

In the foreign section selected South American and Norwegian loans tended upward. Norway 4½s added more than a point and Sao Paulo stamped 7s nearly as much. German issues were mixed.

Scattered United States Governments appeared on the top at variations of a few 32ds of a point either way.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bost Metal Inv	25c	.. July	25	July 18
Clark (DL) Co, Inc	20c	.. Aug.	1	July 22
U Shirt Dis, com.	12½c	.. July	20	July 12

Accumulated

Crosse & B Co $1 par				
1 pf ($10)	25c	.. July	1	June 22
Harnischeger C 5% pf (2d issue)	$5	.. July	1	June 27

Increased

Canton C of Balt (Md)	$6	S	June 27	June 26

Reduced

Miners Natl Bank of Wilkes-B (Pa)	$2.50	S	July 10	July 2

Interim

Barclays Bk Ltd, A	*10%	..	.....	.....
Barclays Bk, Ltd, B & C	*14%	..	.....	.....
Wlwth, FW Ltd,	20%	..	.....	.....

Extra

Can Oil Cos, Ltd,	12½c	.. Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Fall River Nat Bank (Fall River, Mass)	50c	.. July	1	June 24
Gibraltar Fire & Mar Ins Co	$2	.. Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Sabin Rob Paper Co,	$2	.. July	24	July 10
Seattle Trust & Sav Bk (Seattle, Wash) *At rate per annum.	80c	. July	1	June 28

Regular

Adams, J D, Mfg	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Akron Brass Mfg Co, Inc	12½c	.. July	25	July 15
Am Mach&Fdry	20c	.. Aug.	1	July 15
Ault & Wiborg P, Ltd, 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Calgary Pw pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Can Oil Cos Ltd	12½c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Chain Store R E Trust (Mass)	20c	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Chem Prods Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 21
City Wat Co of Chattanooga 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 11
Consol Royalty Oil	5c	Q July	25	July 15
Davenpt Wat C 6% pf,	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Distil Cp S pf	$1.25	Q Aug.	1	July 15
First All-Can Tr Shrs, 1945 Fund	9c	.. July	15	.....
First Nat Bank (Malden, Mass)	$1.50	Q July	15	July 1
First Nat Bank (Malden, Mass)	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 20
FirstNat Bk (Mobile, Ala)	75c	Q July	1	June 29
First Nat Bk (Northampton)	40c	S June	29	June 24
First Nat Bank (York, Pa)	40c	S July	2	June 29
Fitchburg G&E Lt	60c	Q July	15	July 3
Gen Brew 6% pf	15c	Q July	1	June 24
Gibraltar Fire & Mar Ins Co	50c	S Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Hemmerhill Paper	25c	.. July	31	July 16
Harrisburg Nat'l Bank Harrisburg,Pa.)	1.75	S June	29	June 26
Horn & Hardart Co. (N. Y.)	50c	Q Aug.	1	July 12
Horn & Hardart Co. 5% pf	$1.25	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 14
Hydraulic Press Mfg Co	10c	.. Sept.	3	Aug. 14
Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.	10c	Sept.	3	Aug. 14
Hydro El Sec pf B	25c	S Aug.	1	July 15
Inter-City Baking Co., Ltd., com	$1.50	.. July	31	July 15
Inter C'gar Mach	50c	.. Aug.	1	July 15
Kokomo Water Wks Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 29
Kress, S H & Co spec pf	40c	.. Aug.	1	July 17
Kress, S H & Co spec pf	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 17
Lehg&Wlks-B Cp	$1.00	.. July	22	July 8
Lincoln Nat Bank & Tr Co (Syracuse, NY)	50c	Q July	15	July 9
Lincoln Nat Bank & Tr Co (Syracuse,NY)	50c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 8
Loew's Inc	$6.50	pf		
	$1.62½	Q Aug.	15	July 29
MacSim Bar Pap Co	5c	.. June	29	June 19
Malden El Co	$1.10	.. July	13	July 6
Maytag Co $3 1st pf	$3	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Maytag C $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Miners Nat Bk (Nanticoke)	75c	S July	1	June 29
Nat Commercial Bk & Tr Co of Albany	$5	Q July	15	July 3
Nat El Weld Mach	25c	Q Aug.	1	July 20
National Security Bank (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	.. July	1	July 1
Do	$1.50	.. Oct.	1	Sep. 28
Do	$1.50	.. Jan.	2	Dec. 28
Newport National Bk (Newport, Ky)	$3	S June	29	June 29
NY Merchandise Co	15c	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Northern Ill Pin	35c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Do pf	37½c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Northern Tr Co (Phila, Pa)	$6	Q July	15	July 8
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c	.. July	30	July 15
Do	$1.25	Q July	30	July 15
Ohio Telephone Serv Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q July	1	June 25
Pac Ltg Corp	75c	Q Aug.	15	July 20
Pearson Co 5% pf A	$1.40	Q July	1	June 20
Potomac Ed 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Poto Ed 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Rochester Amer Ins (N Y)	25c	Q July	15	July 8
Rockland L&P Co	18c	Q Aug.	1	July 15
Rose's 5c, 10c & 25c Stores, Inc	20c	Q Aug.	1	July 20
Security Nat Bk (Pasadena,Calif)	$4.00	S July	1	July 1
Security Tr & Savings Bk (San Diego)	$2.00	Q June	29	June 27
Springfield Gas Lt	30c	Q July	15	July 8
Stuart D A Oil, Ltd. pf	30c	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Toledo Ed 7% pf	$8 1-3c	M Aug.	1	July 18
Toledo Ed 6% pf	50c	M Aug.	1	July 18
Toledo Ed 5% pf	$1 2-3c	M Aug.	1	July 18
Virg Coal&Ir Co	50c	.. Sep.	3	Aug. 23

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	Jul 1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	43	43	43	Jun 28
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	9	5½	5¼	5½	Jul 5
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 1
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 28
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	40	39⅞	40	+ ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Jun 25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	1¼	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Allegh pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 5
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Jul 5
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¾e)	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Jul 3
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148	148	148	— ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	12	12	12	Jul 5
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	57	57	57	Jun 25
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 28
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	11	11	11	Jun 28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	45	45	45	Jul 2
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	62½	62½	62½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 3
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	35	35	35	Jul 5
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	95¼	95	95	Jul 5
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun 27
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	Jul 5
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	39½	39½	39½	—1⅞
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	7	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 27
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun 25
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	6	9½	9½	9½	Jul 5
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 5
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	Jun 29
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 5
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	14¼	14	14	Jun 28
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jul 5
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	4	4	4	Jun 29
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jun 20
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	Jul 3
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2	2	Jun 25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21	21	21	Jul 1
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 2
23¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12⅞	12½	12½	Jul 5
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jul 1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 5
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 27
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	14¼	12⅞	14¼	Jul 3
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90	90	90	Jul 3
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	3	49	49	49	Jul 5
54	28¼	A P L$5pf(2.81k)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Jul 5
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	2	11	11	11	— ¼
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 1
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jul 1
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	36⅛	36	36⅛	Jul 5
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138¼	138¼	138¼	Jul 2
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	24	24	24	Jul 5
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 3
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 2
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	76	76	76	Jul 5
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun 18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	2	160½	160½	160½	+ ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	76½	76¼	76½	+1½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77¾	77¾	77¾	
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jun 28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jul 5
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	2	9	9	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Jul 3
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	38¼	37⅞	38	Jul 5
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun 12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	Jun 28
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun 28
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 3
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 3
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101	101	101	Jun 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	40⅞	40½	40⅞	Jul 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	29	29	29	Jul 5
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jul 3
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 1
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
80	74¾	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	—10
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	31⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 1
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47	47	47	Jul 3
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11½	11½	11½	Jul 5
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 27
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Jun 21
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jun 29
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jul 5
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun 28
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 5
8⅜	4½	Aviation Corp	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	11	3¾	3⅜	3¾	Jul 5
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9	9	Jun 25
16⅝	9½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 1
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	3	26	26	26	Jul 5
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	112¼	110½	110½	Jul 5
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hemt.40e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 29
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	Jul 5
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Jul 3
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jul 2
33	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27	27	27	+ 1¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	4	75¼	74⅜	75¼	+ ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120¼	120¼	120¼	Jul 5
34⅛	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 2
22½	25	Black & Dk(1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 2
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 20
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 5
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Jul 3
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	6	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 29
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	30⅛	29	30⅛	Jul 2
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 5
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Jul 3
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun 22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jul 2
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	47	3¾	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	56	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	Jul 5
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jul 3
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 5
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 5
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	27¼	27	27¼	
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 5
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun 27
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	2	19	19	19	Jun 28
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	30	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Byers (AM)Co	2	7½	7½	7½	Jul 5
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¾

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	19	18½	18½	Jul 3
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr 22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	6	6	6	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 5
23¼	11¾	Can Dry	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 5
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 5
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33	33	33	Jul 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	26	26	26	— ½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2½	2½	2½	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jul 3
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	44½	44½	44½	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	17¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	-	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun 28
36⅛	15½	Cent Foundry	1	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun 18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	Jul 2
6	3	Century Ribbon	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(3e)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 5
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Jun 26
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jul 1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	Jul 1
42¾	30½	Ches&Ohio(3½)	8	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	
57½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 2
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	Jul 2
21½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 24

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	2	¼	⅛	¼	Jul 3
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
12⅛	.6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Jun 25
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	.⅛	.⅛	⅛	Jul 3
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 5
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	29½	29½	29½	Jun 28
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	45	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 2
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	.⅛	.⅛	.⅛	Jul 2
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 28
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	9	10½	10¼	10¼	Jun 28
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	3	Jul 3
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	5	64	63½	64	+ ¼
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 28
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	31	31	31	Jul 5
41½	25⅛	Climax Mol (1.20)	7	27½	27½	27½	Jul 3
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	1	35	35	35	— ⅝
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	103	103	103	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	+ ¼
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
98½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jun 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	9	22	22	22	Jul 5
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15¾	15	15¾	Jul 2
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	18⅝	18½	18⅝	Jul 3
26¼	16	Col

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Australia Ends Its Year With Good Surplus

CANBERRA, Australia (CP)—P. C. Spender, the Commonwealth Treasurer, announced Australia had a surplus of £3,000,000 ($8,400,000) for the fiscal year ended June 30. There was a cash surplus of £12,000,000 ($33,600,000) from which was deducted £,000,000 ($25,200,000 to defray war expenditures in the last six months.

The Treasurer budgeted before the war for a surplus of only £38,000 ($106,400), but a rush of imports against possible wartime shortages and increased wartime taxation produced a revenue of more than £10,000,000 ($30,000,000) greater than the original estimate.

No Windfalls

In the new financial year the Treasurer can expect no windfalls, however. On the contrary, it is expected there will be a greater shortage in customs revenues, coupled with incalculable expenditures for the manufacture of munitions and aircraft.

The program calls for the establishment in a couple of years of an engineering set-up that would normally be developed only over a period of several decades.

The providing of camps, clothing and equipment for the army is another costly undertaking. Including the Australian imperial force, militia undergoing compulsory training for home defence, war veterans on guard duty and coastal defence forces, Australia has 100,000 men under arms.

Army Growing

The Australian Imperial Force for service abroad totals 63,000 enlistments. Men are joining up at the rate of 1,000 a day. By calling up further age groups for compulsory training and enlisting volunteers Australia plans to assemble a home defence force of 250,000 men, in addition to the 57,000 men she has undertaken to contribute to the empire air training scheme.

The royal Australian air force soon will have a first line strength of 19 squadrons. Naval personnel has been increased by 1,000 ratings.

The intensity of the commonwealth's war effort is the measure of the faith of Australia in the ultimate victory of the empire. Australians do not doubt theirs is the winning side.

Copper Price Lowest Since Last September

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumers bought copper at 10⅞ cents a pound, the lowest price since war hit Europe last September.

A few sales were made at that rate in the custom smelter market and some smaller producers also quoted to 10⅞. The big primary producers held at 11½ cents a pound, to which they have adhered since last February.

Export copper was available at 10½ cents a pound but demand was almost at a full stop.

Since France dropped out of the market, buying from both domestic and foreign users has been on the wane. Many local users have covered their needs for several months ahead and are reluctant to expand inventories.

Loans to Brokers Drop $262,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $262,000,000.

The week ended July 4 and the total represented a decrease of $14,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $495,000,000.

Dividend Meetings

Among important companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as listed by Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, July 8

Adams-Millis Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, July 9

Best & Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)

Interchemical Corp. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Newberry (J. J.) Co. (5% Pfd. "A") (11 a. m.)

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Co. 7% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Procter & Gamble Co. (Com.) (1:45 p. m.)

Wednesday, July 10

Continental Can Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Phelps Dodge Corp. (Com.) (12 M.)

Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Thursday, July 11

Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Co. (Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (Com. & Com. "B") (2 p. m.)

Friday, July 12

American Chicle Co. (Com.) (12:30 p. m.)

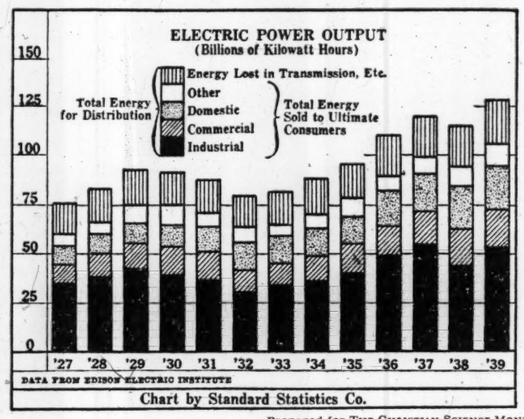
Moxie Sales Rise

ROXBURY, Mass.—At the recent board of directors meeting at Moxieland, Roxbury, Mass., Frank M. Archer, President of the Moxie Company, told the board that sales of Moxie from October 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940, showed an increase of 40.6 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. "Sales of the new '6 Pak' are showing a very satisfactory upswing," Mr. Archer stated. "And current figures are running higher than those of last year."

Investment Trust Reports

NEW YORK—The Mutual Investment Fund reported that on June 30 it had net assets equivalent to $8.68 a share, against $9.75 for June 30, 1939, and $10.70 for Dec. 31, 1939.

Power Production Expected To Show Further Increases



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There is every indication that the factors which have always enabled the electric power industry to maintain a rapid uptrend in sales in good times and to resist depression influences will continue in the future.

For, as in the past, electrification of industry will bolster industrial power sales and installation of new appliances will augment commercial and domestic demand.

Thus, the long-term trend of sales should continue upward (although at a less rapid rate), helping to offset the adverse effect of declining rates and higher costs.

Petroleum Export Outlook And Prices Cloud Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—First quarter oil company earnings were exceptionally high, but the outlook for the year as a whole is not impressive, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Domestic demand prospects continue favorable, but inventories of gasoline, the principal product, are excessive, and the price outlook consequently is clouded. Moreover, recent developments abroad further complicate the export situation which has been unsatisfactory since the beginning of the war.

The outlook for the oil industry over the near term, though satisfactory in many respects, is tinged with uncertainty because of the excessive inventories of gasoline and the sharply reduced exports so far this year.

"Gas" Stocks High

At the beginning of the present seasonally heavy period of gasoline consumption, stocks were more than 16 per cent higher than a year ago and were admittedly excessive. Since that time, moreover, withdrawals from storage have been distinctly less than seasonal, and the excess over last year is now close to 20 per cent. In 12 weeks, stocks have declined only some 4,000,000 barrels, or about two-thirds of the drop in the corresponding weeks of 1939.

The reasons for this unfortunate situation are not difficult to find. In the first place, sharply higher demand for heating oils last winter, combined with relatively small stocks, necessitated a continued high level of refinery activity and consequent overproduction of gasoline. Production of crude oil in excess of allowables has continued to encourage refinery activity, and smaller foreign demand has partially offset the gain in domestic consumption.

The solution of the problem is not readily apparent. Obviously it calls for a reduction in crude oil production and refinery throughout and restriction of the yield of gasoline per barrel of crude oil. Some progress along the latter line is noted in reports of operations in the first four months of the year. More rigid control of crude oil output also is indicated; initial production allowables for eight states for June were slightly under the Bureau of Mines estimate of market demand.

It is seriously open to question whether the industry will be able to achieve a normal level of gasoline stocks by the end of September. However, the possibility of an early correction of the position by means of complete state-wide production shut downs such as were adopted last August cannot be disregarded.

Export Situation

Foreign demand for petroleum and petroleum products has not only failed to come up to earlier expectations, but has slumped even below that of a year earlier. Because of recent developments abroad, the outlook for the near term at least is if anything more unsatisfactory.

Closing of the Mediterranean to British shipping, cutting off of large Near East supplies except by means of the long route around Africa, suggests a substantial shifting of British demand to this country and South America. On the other hand, the capitulation of France to the German forces and the entrance of Italy into the war adds to the list of countries at least temporarily closed to our exports.

In the first four months this year, crude oil exports were 23 per cent below those of a year ago. Refined products were also down some 23 per cent, with gasoline off 41 per cent, kerosene, 39 per cent, and industrial fuel oils, 23 per cent. Lubricating oil exports increased about 25 per cent.

There is no reason to doubt that demand in this country will continue at a high level. Increased gasoline consumption is indicated by the larger number of motor vehicles in use, while an increase in consumption per car is also likely. Increased travel here is expected because of the war. Fuel oil consumption will expand further under the stimulus of rising general business activity and the increase in the number of oil burners.

Domestic demand for petroleum products in the four months through April showed a gain of 11.4 per cent over a year ago, with gasoline consumption increased 7.1 per cent and gas and fuel oil up 13.7 per cent. The decline in exports held the gain in total demand to 7 per cent. This rate is likely to be maintained for the year as a whole though the obscure export outlook precludes a close estimate.

Price Trends

The trend of petroleum product prices since the beginning of the year has been generally downward, but the decline in fuel oil prices has been slight and is attributable solely to seasonal factors. However, gasoline prices have suffered rather severely, reflecting the burdensome inventories. The tank wagon gasoline price index has dropped close to one cent a gallon, and tank car prices are off an average of three quarters of a cent. Both prices are below a year earlier. Lubricating oil prices have also dropped sharply as a result of the step up in production above consumption and the complexities of the export outlook.

The strong statistical position of gas oil and residual fuel oil points to price increases later in the year, but the outlook for gasoline is unimpressive. Barring a substantial correction of the statistical position, continued low prices are indicated for the intermediate term.

Price Situation

The May 28 reduction in West Coast gasoline prices of 1½ to 2½ cents a gallon, following the February 1 cut in crude oil prices, marks the first break in the price structure in that section in several years. Largely responsible was the dissolution of the gasoline pool under which, when any member of the Independent Refiners Association of California had a surplus, the association tried to sell it to some other refiner or marketer. The abandonment of this arrangement presumably was caused by the recent adverse decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Madison oil case.

The California situation is viewed as critical. Aside from the loss to the industry which will result from the recent price reduction, there is the possibility of further disruption of the price structure. Proration in California is on a voluntary basis, and while there have as yet been no defections from this program, continued adherence can not be counted on. There has been some shading of crude prices, and additional uncertainty has been created by the action of several major buyers in cancelling 30-day purchase contracts as of June 30.

In addition to the uncertainties in the operating outlook, the oil industry this year may again be faced with Government charges of restraint of trade. It is not decided what form the suit will take, but it will be wide in scope. Among possible angles of attack are proposals for divorcing marketing facilities and pipe lines from production, and investigation of alleged fixing of jobber margins, stabilization of prices through the purchase of gasoline from independent refiners, and of the cracking patent pool.

Earnings Prospects

First quarter earnings of twenty five of the companies covered in this survey, for which data are available, were approximately 218 per cent larger than in the first quarter of 1939. This exceptional showing reflected mainly favorable product prices, sharply higher demand for fuel oils, and the fact that the first quarter of 1939 was unusually poor. Lower gasoline prices and the reduced importance of fuel oil in the second quarter indicate that profits in that period were contra-seasonally below those of the first quarter, but moderately above those of a year before.

The war makes any estimate for the full year extremely hazardous. Present price expectations suggest that third quarter earnings will be close to those of 1939, but an unfavorable comparison is likely for the fourth quarter. Because of the favorable early start, profits for all of 1940 should be moderately larger than in 1939.

Retail Sales 4 to 9 Per Cent Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennies and dollars crossed retail store counters from 4 to 9 per cent faster than a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

Buying prior to the fourth of July holiday high lighted demand from the ultimate consumer, according to merchants' reports to the agency.

"Although shoppers for summer items were said to be bargain-minded," the review continued, "as is usual at this time of the season, a satisfactory volume of business was done at regular prices.

"Turnover in the three preholiday days fully met expectations despite rather unfavorable conditions.

"Sportswear and shoe buying was especially heavy and some stores reported that in view of lower stocks initial price concessions were not so large as last year's.

"Apart from seasonal ready-to-wear, customers' main interest was in auto accessories, luggage, picnic equipment and summer furnishings.

"Electrical goods continued strong, with fans and unit air-conditioning accounting for substantial volume; city stores reported broad interest in the new four-pound personal radios.

"Automobile buying continued at a better than seasonal rate, with sales recording striking gains over 1939."

No particular change was noted in grocery purchasing, which held 3 to 5 per cent above a year ago.

The comparison with last year's retail volume for the corresponding week revealed an average gain for the whole country of 4 to 9 per cent.

This was the same margin of improvement as was recorded last week, somewhat narrower than that for mid-June.

Most individual regions maintained their relative positions without significant change; New England made an improved year-to-year showing, however, raising its comparison from a minus to a gain of 3 to 7 per cent.

Percentage changes in sales for other regions were estimated as follows: East and Middle West 8 to 15, South 7 to 10, Southwest 3 to 6, Northwest 6 to 8, and Pacific Coast 1 to 7.

Steer and Hog Prices Higher; Lamb Values Drop

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Broad inquiry for slaughter steers on local and outside account produced a set of active markets and substantially higher prices throughout the list, final sales figuring 25-50c higher than late last week.

Hogs also advanced sharply, through three successive upturns, to levels mostly 50-65c above last Friday's average.

Meanwhile, spring lambs lost 50-75c in spite of limited marketings. Prime bullocks topped at $13, choice heavies made $12, hogs closed at $6.35 down, while spring lambs finished at $10.75 down, after having sold up to $11.40 on the week's initial session.

Fed steers and yearlings predominated in the three-day cattle supply, which apparently was below trade requirements. All interests, local and outside, bought freely in spite of mounting live costs, and action in the steer department was reflected in the heifer market, which closed fully 50c higher than late last week.

The practical top on fed steers stopped at $12, although Nebraska "specialties" brought $13.

Cumulative upturns drove top hogs to $6.35, compared with $5.75 late last week. Advancing pork markets, moderate receipts and improved shipping demand contributed to the 50-65c upturn. Packing sows followed the advance, although offered in larger volume than at any time this season.

Native spring lambs sold up to $11.40 early and closed at $10.75 down. Idaho springers brought $10.25-$11, closing at $10.25. Best yearlings brought $8.75, week's bulk $7.50-$8. Only a few native ewes reached $3.75, most light and handyweights going at $2.50-$3.50.

Restitution Ordered McKee Estate in Whitney Case

NEW YORK (AP)—A State Supreme Court justice ordered the Public National Bank and Trust Company of New York to pay $125,250 to the estate of the late Eila Haggin McKee, whose stock of that value was accepted by the bank in 1938 as partial collateral for a $450,000 loan to Richard Whitney.

Justice Thomas F. Noonan upheld the contention of the estate's executors that the bank illegally converted the stock in partial payment of the personal loan to Whitney, imprisoned former president of the New York Stock Exchange.

The decision cited the bank's "bad faith" in the law in its "failure to make proper inquiry as to whether or not Richard Whitney & Company had any interest in the stock," which consisted of 2,000 shares of Homestake Mining.

Record Kansas Wheat Receipts

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Three thousand and seventy-six cars of 1940 wheat arrived in Kansas City during the last two days, the largest two-day accumulation on record at this market. The total exceeded by 46 cars the previous mark of 3,030 received July 12, 1937. Monday's run amounted to 4,722,000 bushels.

Utility Director

George C. Mathews

Vice-President and Controller of the Northern States Power Co. elected director of the company. He succeeds Henry Grenacher who has resigned.

Raising of Rubber Export Quota Seen Due to U. S. Needs

LONDON (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee has raised the export quota on crude rubber for the final half of this year to 85 per cent of the basic quotas from the previously fixed 80 per cent.

In New York commodity circles, the action of the rubber export control in boosting quotas for the July-December period was presumed to have been taken to permit building of reserve supplies in the United States.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was noted, has arranged to provide the funds for accumulation of 150,000 tons of rubber as a war-time reserve in addition to the 85,000 tons involved in the rubber-cotton barter with England. At the end of May only 19,500 tons of the bartered rubber was reported to have reached the United States.

The 85 per cent quota, a rubber authority said, will permit monthly shipments of about 110,000 tons from the producing regions in the Far East, providing cargo space can be obtained.

World consumption, he said, has been ranging from 90,000 to 95,000 tons in recent months, with the United States using around 50,000 tons monthly. Latest figures showed stocks in this country totaled 161,000 tons, including the bartered rubber, equivalent to a little more than three months requirements at the recent rate of use.

The rubber trade, it was explained, regards the present reserves as too small for comfort in view of the threat against British power in the Far East and United States defense plans.

Public Offerings Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities declined during the week ended July 4 to $18,479,140 compared with $94,999,000 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Eighty-seven per cent of the total represented a demand for new money rather than refunding of existing debts, but practically all of the week's issues were municipal securities.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$18,004,000	$5,532,494
Public utility		14,000,000
Miscellaneous		996,000
Stock	475,140	6,469,150
Total	$18,479,140	$26,997,644

New Rich Oil Fields Reported in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP)—The discovery of new rich oil fields in Hungary was reported from the region of Szentes between the Tisza and Maros rivers.

Government circles said the new fields were capable of large production.

Mortgage Bankers to Hold Convention in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The 27th annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America will be held Oct. 2, 3 and 4, at the Drake Hotel, here, according to notice from the association's office. More than 1,200 are expected to attend the three-day convention.

An added feature of the convention this year will be a series of meetings which will be held each afternoon at which members attending the convention will discuss problems incidental to the conduct of their business. This phase of the convention is patterned after the successful mortgage clinic which was sponsored by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America and held in Chicago during February.

AC Products Output Up

NEW YORK—Production and sale of AC products for the first six months of the current year increased substantially over the comparable period of 1939, L. Clifford Goad, President and General Manager of AC Spark Plug division of General Motors, said. The number of persons employed, 5,000, also has been higher for the period, he declared.

Oldsmobile Sales Rise

NEW YORK—Oldsmobile's retail sales for June totaled 18,086, compared with 12,573 in the same period last year. Of this year's June total, 7,277 units were sold during the final 10-day period of the month. Oldsmobile's total retail sales for the first six months of the year were 104,257 compared with 75,376 in the first half of 1939.

Smaller Wheat Crop May Cut Big Carryover

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Entering the 1940-41 season with the largest wheat carryover in history, the world may be able to reduce its huge surplus of bread grain within the next 12 months because of smaller 1940 harvests, grain trade experts estimated today.

Even so, surplus stocks are great and are not placed advantageously because of the war. There is a big surplus in North America, but a shortage in parts of Europe, according to reliable reports, and uncertain political conditions will determine to a large extent whether transfer of any of this surplus to the deficiency area will be possible this season.

Smaller World Crop

Nat C. Murray, Chicago crop expert, said that the 1940 world wheat crop, excluding Russia and China, is placed tentatively at 3,850,000,000 bushels, compared with 4,270,000,000 produced last year. Most of the reduction is in Europe, according to reports. World consumption averages slightly more than 4,000,000 bushels in normal years. Thus, Mr. Murray said, if consumption is normal this season there will be some reduction in the huge surplus accumulated the past several years.

The present surplus of old wheat is estimated at slightly in excess of 1,400,000,000 bushels, or about double the normal world carryover from one season to another.

On the basis of the average of this week's private estimates of United States wheat production and an estimated carryover of 280,000,000 bushels the domestic supply will be about 1,001,000,000 for the 1940-41 season, compared with 1,009,000,000 last season. Domestic requirements of about 680,000,000 bushels would leave a surplus of 321,000,000 bushels or about double the normal carryover. Thus, about 170,000,000 bushels could be exported. The past year exports totaled only about 49,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour, mostly through Government subsidy.

Big Canadian Crop

Canada, if weather is not too unfavorable, is expected to have more than 500,000,000 bushels available for export. Thus, the combined North America supply available to Europe of better than 670,000,000 bushels exceeds normal annual world exports by more than 100,000,000 bushels.

Reports of dry weather in the domestic spring wheat belt helped to strengthen prices here the past week. Wheat yesterday closed ¾-1¼ cents higher than a week ago while corn was ⅝ higher to 1¾ lower, oats ½-⅞ up and rye 2⅜-3 higher.

Wheat Prices Drop Slightly in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Wheat prices were slightly lower in early dealings today, with most traders watching weather developments in the spring wheat zone, where moisture is needed badly.

Minneapolis reports told of rains at Grand Forks and cloudy skies at Bismarck, but clear weather at some other points in the area. No rain had been received at reporting stations this side of the Canadian border up to 7:30 p. m. yesterday, but there was moisture in Canada.

Chicago wheat opened unchanged to ¼ lower, July 77⅛-¼, September 77⅝-¾, and corn was unchanged to ⅜ off, July 61½-⅝, September 58⅝-¾.

Excess Reserves Reach New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $10,000,000 to a new record high of $6,810,000,000 in the week ended July 3.

The increase was due to large Treasury gold purchases, which more than offset a seasonal increase of money in circulation.

Rise of 35 P. C. in Sale Of Chevrolet Motors

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reports retail sales of new cars and trucks during June numbered 102,615, an increase of 35.6 per cent over June, 1939. Of the June total, 40,435 units were sold during the final 10 days of the month, an increase of 14.9 per cent over the figure reported for the second 10 days of June.

The company also reported used car sales by its dealers in June moved upward, the figure being 214,970, a 40.1 per cent increase over June, 1939.

Hosiery Shipments Drop

NEW YORK—According to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, a total of 10,107,612 dozen pairs of hosiery were shipped during the month of May, as compared with 10,890,531 dozen pairs shipped during May, 1939. The full-fashioned branch shipped 3,661,448 dozen pairs during May, 1940, or roughly 250,000 pairs more than during the same month a year ago. Seamless hosiery shipments (including small quantities of men's full-fashioned half-hose) amounted to 6,446,164 dozen pairs, or one million dozen pairs less than were shipped during May, 1939.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	121.61	26.03	22.49
Net change	—.10	—.04	—.02
Previous close	121.51	25.99	22.47
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 3¼s 46-44	109.14	109.14	109.14
4 3¼s 52-49	112.4	112.4	112.4
9 2⅞s '60-55	107.21	107.18	107.21

Home Owners Loan

1 1¼s '47-45	101.21	101.21	191.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Allied Strs 4½s'51	94	94	94
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49⅛	49¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¼	106¼	108¼
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅛	109¼	109¼
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104	104	104
1 Arm Del 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
4 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104¼	104¾
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28	27⅞	28
10 B&O '95 stA	28	28	28
2 B&O '95 st C	31½	31½	31½
18 B&O '96 st F	28	27¾	28
11 B&O cv '60 st	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 B&O T C 4s '59	51	51	51
5 Bush Term 4s '52	66	66	66
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	80	80	80
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	54	53¾	54
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	43	43	43
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	74	74	74
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	12⅞	12⅞
3 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Ch & W Ind 5s '52	91	91	91
5 City of NY 3s '80	95½	95½	95½
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	30¼	30½	30¼
1 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	81	81	81
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
2 Col & So 4½s '80	27	27	27
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 An	104	104	104
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
2 Con Edis 2¼s '56	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Sonsum Pow 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108⅜
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
4 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105	105	105
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	51	51	51
2 D & R G West 5s '78	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	117¼	117⅛	117⅛
5 First&Tec Pr 5½s '48	104¾	104½	104¾
33 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95½	95½	95½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	94½	94½	94½
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	30	30	30
11 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	44⅝	45
10 Ill Cen 4½s 66	39	38⅝	38¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	44⅞	44¾	44⅞
20 Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅛	102⅜	102⅜
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	75	75	75
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	28	28	28
1 Int T&T 5s 55	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 James P&Clea 4s 59	50½	50½	50½
6 KCP&M 4s 36 ct	28½	28½	28½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	13¾	13¾	13½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	109½	109½	109½
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91	91	91
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91	91	91
1 Market St Ry 6s st	62	62	62
2 Mead Corp 4½s '55	103½	103½	103½
19 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14⅞	13⅜	13¾
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	13	13	13
20 M-K-Tex 4s '90	30	22⅛	23
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12⅛	12	12⅛
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	29¼	28¾	29¼
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s '51ww	108½	106½	106½
1 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102	102	102
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	53	53	53
11 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¼	57⅞	58⅛
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53	53½
3 NYC 3½s '46	80	79⅞	80
15 NYCh&StL 6s '41	79	78¼	79
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63½	63¼	63½
6 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	55½	55¼	55½
8 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47⅜	47½	47⅜
7 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	55	55	55
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	23½	23½	23½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13	13	13
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s'41	67½	67½	67½
1 Nor Am Co 4s'39	106½	106½	106½
7 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	105¼	105¼	105¼
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	59⅞	60
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 C	55	55	55
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	55¼	54⅞	55¼
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49	49¼
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	66½	66½	66½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41¼	41¼
70 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	113⅜	113½	113½
1 Pen Co 3½s 44 D	104	104	104
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s'77	100½	100½	100½
13 Pen P&L 3½s 69	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97¼	97	97
4 Pen RR 3½s 52	83¾	83⅝	83¾
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114
1 Pere Marq 5½s '56	67	67	67
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
3 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105½	105¼
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	110⅞	111
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12	12	12
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 Por Rl AT 6s '42 unset	89¼	89¼	89¼
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	96	96	96
5 RevereCop&B4½s '56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 StLIM&S 4s P&G 33ct	55½	55½	55⅝
5 St L SW 5s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64	63½	64
4 Sou Cal Gas 4s '65	110	110	110
5 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	102	102	102
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	39	39	39
18 Sou Pac 4½s 81	38⅝	38½	38⅝
25 So Pac 4½s '69	39	38⅝	39
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	56	56	56
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 South Ry 6½s 56	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	70½	70	70½
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	88	87¾	87¾
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	55⅜	55½	55⅜
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	70	70	70
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s53	103	104⅛	103⅜
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
1 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	63	63	63
72 Third Ave 4s 5s 60	19½	18¾	19½
4 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55¼	55½
1 Un El Mo 3½s 62	103	103	103
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	96	96	96
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s'55	106	106	106
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Virginia Ry 3¼s '66	108¼	108½	108½
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	37	37	37
2 Wabash 5s 76B	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46½	46⅝
1 Westn Md 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
1 Western Un 5s '51	64½	64½	64½
5 Western Un 4½s 50	61¼	62¼	61¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102	102	102
1 Wis Pub Ser 4s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104	104	104

Foreign Bonds

2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10½	10½	10½
28 Buen A 4½s '77	45½	45	45
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
1 Buen A 4½s'75	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
2 Canada 4s 60	78	78	78
3 Canada 3¼s'61	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Cordoba Pr 7s'42	71	71	71
6 Denmark 4½s'62	25	24¼	24¼
4 Ger Gov 5½s'65	17¼	17⅛	17¼
6 Ger Gov 7s '49	21	21	21
11 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	25	24⅞	24⅞
13 Italy 7s 1951	45	44	45
1 Japan 6½s '54	85½	85½	85½
3 Norway 4½s '56	29½	29½	29½
5 Sao Paulo Cty6½s'57	6½	6½	6½
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Yokohama 6s '61	60	60	60

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 981,000; previous day, 4,740,600; week ago, 1,556,600; year ago, 1,524,000; two years ago, 2,971,500; Jan. 1 to date, 863,465,600; year ago, 856,748,375; two years ago, 918,436,905.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

| Sales | Stock and Div. |

Commerce and Finance

More Than 75 Per Cent of World's Gold Now in U. S. Vaults

Business and Industry

Foreign Trade Council Plans Big Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"America's Economic Front" will be the theme of the twenty-seventh convention which the National Foreign Trade Council is planning to hold in San Francisco on July 29-31 inclusive.

Remarkable interest is being shown in this year's convention of foreign traders and indications point to an attendance of over 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country. The San Francisco Convention Committee, of which P. A. Kinnoch, Vice-President, American Trust Company, is chairman, reports that this year's convention on the Pacific Coast will exceed all expectations as to attendance.

Aims of Convention

In calling the delegates to the convention, James A. Farrell, Chairman of the council, said, "Of special importance at this time are the views of American business men on the position to be taken by the United States when peace terms are discussed which may change economic boundaries in Europe and compel an adjustment to an altered world economy. The program of the Convention will provide full opportunity for serious study and deliberation concerning the future place of the United States in world trade and shipping, and for guidance in respect to immediate problems arising out of the changed conditions in international commercial relations."

Other Speakers Listed

Among the speakers secured for the three days' sessions are James A. Farrell, Chairman; the Hon. Sumner Welles, Under-secretary of State; Willis H. Booth, Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corporation, New York, who will make the presentation of the Captain Robert Dollar Memorial Award for his distinguished contribution to American foreign trade interests; Paul W. Alexander, President, Wessel, Duval and Company, New York, who will make the presentation to Mr. Watson; and Sir Louis Beale, K. C. M. G., British Purchasing Board.

The Australian Minister, The Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey, P. C., D. S. O., M. C., will speak at the Pacific Session in addition to Judge John W. Haussermann, Manila, P. I., and E. W. Frazar, Frazar and Company, New York. James A. Moffett, Chairman of the Board, California Texas Oil Company, New York, will preside at this session.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wilder Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1

Many Companies Participate In Educational War Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of the $16,250,000 appropriated for educational war orders for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, over $12,000,000 had been placed early in June, according to statistics compiled by the magazine Business Week. This compares with approximately $2,000,000 orders awarded in the fiscal year 1939.

The program which the War Department has adopted for distributing these educational orders is unique, the magazine points out, "not only as a preparatory step towards possible total mobilization of industry, but as a departure from required practice of awarding contracts on formal competitive bids. In June, 1938, Congress "authorized a procedure by which the War Department solicits bids from and places orders with only such concerns as, in its judgment, will be competent in wartime to manufacture the special munitions required."

Approximately 1,200 companies have been selected by the War Department as suppliers of critical items and another 10,000 have been placed on an "accepted" list.

The first authorization for these orders was for $10,000,000 to be used at the rate of $2,000,000 a year for five years. In April, 1939, however, the law was amended to authorize $32,500,000 for the three years, 1939-41.

Among the orders placed since July 1, 1939, are the following:

Ordnance		
Aiming circle and related items	Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.	$104,411.68
	Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	128,953.29
Aircraft parachute flares	Kilgore Mfg. Co., Tippecanoe City, Ohio	13,331.50
	National Fireworks, Inc., Boston, Mass.	13,431.00
Azimuth instrument and related items	Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	152,146.00
Bomb, demolition, 500 lb.—metal components	Consolidated Steel Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.	109,626.00
Bomb, demolition, 1,000 lb.—metal components	American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa.	81,167.00
Booster—metal components	Electric Household Utilities Corp., Chicago, Ill.	42,656.67
	Federal Screw Works, Detroit, Mich.	59,795.28
	National Pneumatic Co., Rahway, N. J.	62,745.63
	Sunbeam Electric Mfg. Co., Evansville, Ind.	77,799.28
	Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J.	34,551.37
	Wright Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.	74,238.00
Browning machine gun and related items	Saginaw Steering Gear Div., General Motors Corp., Saginaw, Mich.	726,004.00
Cartridge case, 75 mm. gun	Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	154,082.40
Cartridges, tracer, and related items	Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill.	454,798.21
Centrifugal castings	The Duraloy Company, Scottsdale, Pa.	148,920.00
Forging, 75 mm. shell	Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.	36,127.20
	Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	67,732.00
	Pittsburgh Forgings Co., Coraopolis, Pa.	36,364.88
	Pressed Steel Car Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	119,832.00
	Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., Birmingham, Ala.	180,350.50
Forging, 81 mm. shell	Dresser Mfg Co., Bradford, Pa.	3,993.30
Forging, 155 mm. shell	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver, Colo.	251,674.25
	Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., Easton, Pa.	209,217.25
Forgings for artillery shell and related items	Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	240,272.00
Fuse, bomb (3 types)	Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Mich.	97,079.03
	Corbin Screw Corporation, New Britain, Conn.	29,340.60
	Grayson Heat Control, Ltd., Lynwood, Calif.	98,092.43
Fuse, point detonating—metal components	Federal Screw Works, Detroit, Mich.	72,040.85
	Fulton Syphon Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	101,991.00
	National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio	70,132.99
	Philadelphia Storage Battery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	133,485.64
Fuse, time and superquick	Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.	153,152.00
Gunners quadrant and related items	The Measuregraph, St. Louis, Mo.	29,962.28
	Tuthill Pump Co., Chicago, Ill.	41,513.07
Height finder and related items	Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.	394,833.00
Howitzer, 75 mm. pack	C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass.	174,208.50
Hulls, light tanks, and related items	Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio	185,244.95
Light tanks and related items	Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa.	587,694.00
Machining, 75 mm. shell	Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.	85,165.11
	J. B. Beaird Corporation, Shreveport, La.	108,770.35
	Chevrolet Motor Div., General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.	100,850.00
	Chrysler Corp., Detroit, Mich.	110,616.50
	Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.	72,521.40
	Darling Valve & Mfg. Co., Williamsport, Pa.	58,902.63
	General Railway Signal Co., Rochester, N. Y.	102,560.28
	Kingston Products Corp., Kokomo, Ind.	44,372.70
	The Murray Company, Atlanta, Ga.	91,206.35
	New York Air Brake Co., New York, N. Y.	79,552.31
	Robbins & Myers, Inc., Springfield, Ohio	85,170.00
	Stockham Pipe Fittings Co., Birmingham, Ala.	69,957.62
	U. S. Machine Corp., Lebanon, Ind.	38,055.83
	Wheland Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	66,758.67
Machining, 81 mm. shell	W. C. Norris Manufacturer, Inc., Tulsa, Okla.	76,689.59
Machining, 155 mm. shell	The Koy Company, East St. Louis, Ill.	164,205.30
	Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	139,628.60
	Omaha Steel Works, Omaha, Neb.	161,658.00
Machining, shell, and related items	General Iron Works, Denver, Colo.	115,455.00
Mechanical time fuse and related items	Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.	479,178.12
	New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn.	410,577.00
	Waltham Watch Co., Boston, Mass.	356,085.00
Pistol, automatic, cal. .45	Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., Worcester, Mass.	192,497.50
	Singer Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	278,875.67
Range quadrant, light artillery	Cummings Machine Works, Boston, Mass.	51,587.50
Recoil mechanism	Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J.	445,563.14
Signals, ground, parachute (2 types)	M. Backes' Sons, Inc., Wallingford, Conn.	8,056.10
	Essex Specialty Co., Inc., Berkley Heights, N. J.	6,791.93
	Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Md.	5,660.00
	Unexcelled Mfg. Company, Reading, Ohio	8,241.25
Telescope, antitank gun	Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.	34,566.01
Telescope, mount (2 types)	Precision Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	71,220.00
	Builders Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I.	105,509.94
Telescope, mount and related items	Hobart Mfg. Co., Troy, Ohio	46,099.59
Chemical Warfare Service		
Fully molded faceblanks and related items (for gas masks)	Acushnet Process Co., New Bedford, Mass.	37,520.00
	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	58,130.00
	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	58,010.00
	Milwaukee Stamping Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	251,089.00
Gas mask carrier	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio	88,167.00
Gas masks	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Fall River, Mass.	328,329.00
	Johnson & Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	347,714.00
Non-coconut charcoal	Carlisle Lumber Co., Onalaska, Wash.	283,990.00
Non-coconut charcoal and related items (for gas masks)	Barnebey-Cheney Engineering Co., Columbus, Ohio	320,912.00
Whetlerite	Carlisle Lumber Co., Onalaska, Wash.	61,627.50
Whetlerite and related items (for impregnating clothing to make it impervious to gaseous poisons)	Barnebey-Cheney Engineering Co., Columbus, Ohio	60,935.00
Signal Corps		
Telephone, field	Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., Boston, Mass.	43,482.63
	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.	36,938.27
	Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.	48,984.88
Wire and related items	American Steel & Wire Co., New York, N. Y.	6,864.00
	Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., New York, N. Y.	4,783.68
	Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	6,916.80
	Circle Wire & Cable Corp., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	8,620.00
	Collyer Insulated Wire Co., Pawtucket, R. I.	5,760.40
	Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable, Trenton, N. J.	4,919.80
	General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.	5,385.60
	Hazard Insulated Wire Works Div., the Okonite Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4,868.16
	Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., New York, N. Y.	7,455.04
	John A. Roebling's Sons Co., New York, N. Y.	6,148.30
	Rome Cable Corp., Rome, N. Y.	7,249.44
	United States Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.	6,781.00

Sears June Sales Highest on Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Company reported that its sales for the month of June totaled $63,312,911 as compared to $56,768,082 for the same month a year ago, an increase of $6,544,829 or 11.5 per cent. These are the highest sales for the month of June in its history.

For the five months period ended June 30 sales totaled $277,398,030 as compared to $252,285,448 for the same period a year ago, an increase of $25,112,582 or 10 per cent.

Proceeds of Australia's Wool Clip $213,582,600

MELBOURNE (CP Cable) — Australian wool-growers sharing in the United Kingdom's agreement to purchase Australia's exportable surplus for the duration of the war will shortly receive a balance of £10,622,000 ($46,052,600) making total proceeds of the 1939-40 clip £64,722,000 ($213,582,600).

The balance consists of 10 per cent of the appraised value of the clip, retained by agreement until the close of the season, as well as the margin between the average appraised price of 12.4 pence a pound and the British Government's flat-rate purchase price of 13.4 pence a pound.

Holiday Reduces Auto Production

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive reports estimated today that output of the motorcar factories this week curtailed by the Fourth of July Holiday and by the approaching end of the 1940 model year, would total 51,975 cars and trucks.

The total, lowest of the season thus far, compares with 87,550 last week and 42,784 this week a year ago.

Taxes of All Descriptions Are Boosted in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP Cable)—Thirteen financial measures aimed at raising £341,500 (about $1,500,000) annually were introduced by the government in the Jamaica legislature.

The income tax rates are increased to bring them into line approximately with those of the United Kingdom before the outbreak of war. Estate duties are boosted, and excise taxes on many products are increased.

The excise tax on matches is doubled; while those on spirits, beer and petroleum are increased. License fees for motorcars and bicycles are doubled, and the entertainment tax goes up.

A statement from the government-in-council said it had been found impossible to reduce expenditure at present.

U. S. Now Has In Its Vaults 20 Billion Gold

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gold in vaults of the United States Treasury amounted to more than $20,000,000,000 today—over 75 per cent of all the monteary gold in the world.

Gold has been coming here by warship and tramp steamer, and nearly every other carrier capable of holding the heavy metal since the European war began.

In the last month alone, $805,916,981 came in, including $241,575,998 sold by the French Government while the Germans were marching on Paris, and carried across the Atlantic on the United States cruiser Vincennes.

Over the last year, the gain in gold aggregated $3,879,275,533, building the Treasury's gold holdings to $20,014,825,642 on July 2, the last day for which figures are available.

The gold piled up principally in the vaults of Treasury offices and the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. Contrary to general belief, the Fort Knox gold depository in Kentucky holds only $5,500,000,000 at present.

The Vincennes shipment was only one of the more dramatic phases of recent gold shipments. Tales have come from skippers of small steamers of how they smuggled gold out of Norway, Holland and Belgium almost under the eyes of German invaders.

The huge Treasury figure still did not show all the monteary gold in the United States, for $1,725,318,548 belonging to foreign governments and their central banks is deposited here in the Federal Reserve System.

After accounting for this metal, the remaining gold outside the United States is mostly in the form of Jewelry or other nonmonetary forms. However, gold mines throughout the world are expected to produce about another $1,000,000,000 in the next year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In this war, as in the last, a stage has come when the country has had to turn over production of war materials to civilian industrialists. The military and the civil service are not trained for the mass production of the instruments of war, but is always seems to need bitter experience to drive this home.

We have had many illustrations in this country, and so also have Americans from whom we have been purchasing American products, of the inability of officials to realize that once you have decided to set an industrial process in action you cannot chop and change without paralyzing production.

It has now been agreed that the production of tanks shall be put under control of industrialists familiar with the operation of industry; that the needs of the War Department shall be passed on to industry through a single channel —a military officer familiar with the use of tanks in modern warfare.

Similar steps have been taken, though not announced in the same way, for the production of aircraft, for which Lord Beaverbrook is now responsible. The needs of the airforce are to be simplified so that production can be speeded up.

This lesson could have been remembered from the last war, but it has needed near-catastrophe to bring it to mind and action.

The tax on excess profits of companies over a standard is now raised to 100 per cent, and extended from companies manufacturing arms for the Government to all companies. The standard profit is in general that of 1935, or 1936, or the average of either of those years with 1937. The tax will apply to all profits rising after last March.

The danger of a tax of 100 per cent, as was discovered in the last war, is that, unless controlled, companies may divert foreseen profits in excess of the standard into new capital expenditure, increased salaries, lavish expenditure on advertising or other forms of good-will spending.

Control Salaries

The Chancellor has properly announced new powers to control improper expenditure. New capital expenditure for the purpose of avoiding tax is controlled by the tight regulation of resources for war production and by the rule of the inland revenue authorities which disallows such expenditure and excessive repairs and renewals as a charge against profits.

There is some control over excessive salary payments, but to make it watertight there would have to be a comprehensive tax on all wartime increases in individual incomes.

A proposal which naturally is unpopular in the press is that there should be strict limit on advertising expenditure of all companies.

After proposing a 100 per cent excess profits tax the Chancellor of the Exchequer decided to abandon the Dividend Limitation Bill, which had been introduced by his predecessor, and was intended to prevent companies distributing more than in one of the three pre-war years and so leave them little alternative but to lend the undistributed profits to the government.

There seems no particular reason why he should have done this. The excess profits tax does not cover the same ground; there are many companies which have in the past distributed a conservative proportion of their profits. Without any increase in profits, and therefore without any excess profits tax to pay, they may if they wish still increase their dividend distribution. Increased dividends paid out may be saved and lent to the government, but equally well they may be used for current consumption. Control at the sources seems better than appeal for voluntary saving.

Could End Waste

The Select Committee on National Expenditure was formed to smell out waste at a time when the proper preoccupation of the government is not economy but increased output. It has reported on the dangers in the Ministry of Food of giving control of individual commodities to persons previously trading in the commodity they now control. Out of 28 controllers of various foods under the ministry, 20 formerly traded in the foodstuffs they now have to control. (This is by no means confined to the Ministry of Food; for practically every commodity of whose production the government has taken control, the appointed controller is chosen from a firm in the trade in that commodity.)

There is clearly a possibility, perhaps a certainty of a conflict of interest. The country must use the knowledge of a particular trade held only by those who have worked all their lives in that trade. But if such persons are given power to control prices, they inevitably turn to a price which will cover, with a fair margin of profit, the costs of production of the most inefficient firm in that trade.

The Select Committee recommends a strict separation between policy and execution. "Policy and the general plans for achieving it should be clearly settled by the Minister and his Civil Servants. Once that has been done, full value can be made of the services of the Trade Directors by allowing them discretion in executing the Minister's plans."

Stocks Decline

Warfare in the Low Countries and in France have brought down the prices of leading industrial shares to the lowest level since June, 1932. Gilt-edged have been much more stable. The Actuaries Investment Index shows a yield for 2½ per cent Consols of 3.60 per cent on May 30th, 1939, and of 3.45 per cent on May 28, 1940.

In the same interval of one year the yield on all classes of industrials combined rose from 5.53 per cent to 7.03 per cent. The margin between the yield on Old Consols and representative industrials rose from 1 per cent in June, 1937, to 2¾ per cent at the end of last September and to 3½ per cent at the end of this May.

The market for common shares is obviously far more affected by general uncertainty about future profits and dividends than by the introduction of 100 per cent Excess Profits Tax or the introduction and subsequent abandoning of the dividend limitation, neither of these steps have any severe effect upon the market.

Joins Goodrich

George W. Vaught

Former Treasurer and director of Montgomery Ward & Co. has been elected Vice-President and Treasurer of B. F. Goodrich Co. He succeeds as Treasurer V. I. Montenyohl, resigned.

Britain Considering £1,000,000,000 More War Expenditures

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Parliament considered Thursday a supplementary estimate of £1,000,000,000 ($4,030,000,000) to meet expenses "arising out of the existence of a state of war" and covering a period ending March 31, 1941.

It was presented last night in an 11-line white paper.

The new estimate is an addition to that of £2,000,000,000 made last April by the then chancellor of the exchequer, Sir John Simon.

The exchequer report for the first three months of the current fiscal year showed expenditure of £694,834,000 and revenue of £188,169,000 (a difference on the debit side equivalent to $2,042,263,000).

Advertising Outlook Termed Optimistic

NEW YORK (AP)—A "highly optimistic" outlook for advertising during the rest of the year was reported tonight by Editor & Publisher after interviewing a score of prominent advertising agency executives.

The magazine said several agencies reported their clients to be increasing advertising appropriations while all of them stated their clients "generally were maintaining schedules."

The huge defense program of the Government, said Editor & Publisher, "is the basic factor creating business optimism. Advertisers expect it to increase pay rolls, thus creating greater buying power.

"One agent stated, 'all of our clients have increased their appropriations in the last 60 days.' Another said, 'Our volume is ahead of any year in our 17 years in business.'"

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Must Change Advertising

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission said that the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company of Jersey City and its subsidiary, Kirkman & Son, Inc., New York, had agreed to desist from what the Commission called "certain representations" in advertising.

Among other things, the Commission said, the companies agreed to "discontinue representing by uese of the unqualified statement, 'made with olive oil,' as descriptive of 'Palmolive' soap or shaving cream, or by assertions of like import, that the oil or fat content of such products is wholly or predominantly olive oil."

Steel Men See Most Activity Since '29 Boom

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry, some of its executives believe, will turn out in the second half of this year the largest tonnage for any similar period since the big boom year of 1929.

Observers generally are willing to accept this forecast on the basis of present heavy backlogs of orders, and the virtual certainty of huge new demands for steel in connection with the national defense program.

Many of the Nation's steel furnaces were banked for Independence Day and operations for the week will be down sharply from the preceding week's level of 86.5 per cent of capacity.

Midyear Lull Short

This is the usual midyear lull incident to the holiday, but this year, in the opinion of steel men, it is likely to be the prelude to a summer expansion of proportions not often recorded in the last decade.

Defense needs alone are expected to require from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of steel over the next two years. This would represent nearly 20 per cent or more of the industry's effective capacity. But in the offing there are other important calls for steel too.

Allied steel orders placed before France's surrender to Germany are considerable, and they have been largely assumed by Britain. New British contracts were reported to have been signed within the last few weeks. Notable among these and reported in this week's Iron Age was a purchase of 112,000 tons of 90-pound steel rails for repair of any bombing damage to English railroads.

Domestic industrial sources also may be counted on to place heavy steel tonnages during the second half, according to purchasing agents. One of the most interesting to the steel producers is the transportation industry now in the midst of a sharp business upturn.

Railroad freight loadings have been running recently at well above 700,000 cars weekly and some quarters have predicted a peak of around 1,000,000 cars in the autumn. Some of the larger systems, including the Pennsylvania, have arranged for extensive purchases of new cars and locomotives to be prepared for the expected rise in traffic. Many other roads are said to be ready to put out equipment inquiries and it all adds up to big steel tonnages.

Building Expanding

Industrial and residential construction, likewise accounting for heavy steel consumption, has been holding a good pace through the year despite the war. Industrial building activity, moreover, is expected to feel a marked stimulus from needed expansion of factories for defense materials and supplies.

This year's peak rate for steel activity was 87.7 per cent in the week ended June 17. Last year the industry got as high as 94.4 per cent in November on protective buying largely for inventory. Consumers were fearful the war would bring higher prices and delivery delays. In the early spring this year the output dropped to a low of 60 per cent. The real climb started in May.

Iron Age said next week's operations would "snap back," which suggest return to a rate of better than 80 per cent. This in any circumstances is an impressive level for July.

Also it would be in marked contrast with the July rate of the last few years. A year ago the mills slowed down to 38.5 per cent for the holiday week against 74.2 per cent this year.

Street Thinks Federal Deficits Better Than Inequitable Taxes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the international situation appears to be the paramount influence in the market, speculators nevertheless are weighing the domestic prospect, and the first thing of course to consider is the tax program. Feelings are very mixed. The old-fashioned ideas of the Street have always kept it very much sold on the budget-balancing theory, now abandoned the world over. On the other hand, there is a tendency to be extremely pessimistic and critical about the new tax program.

There is a distinct chance that Wall Street and Washington may change places in their attitude toward the budget. The Street is increasingly skeptical about whether the new tax program is a good thing, for numerous reasons, and is, of course, like most Republicans, sold up to the ears on the idea that a defense program must be carried out no matter what it costs and no matter how it is financed.

Objections to Tax Program

The feeling on the taxes is naturally most acute where they apply to corporations. Nobody cares about these legal abstractions so much as Wall Street. The feeling is that all three of the current proposals or programs have serious objections—the limit on munitions profits, the excess profits tax based on earnings over a certain per cent of invested capital, and the war profits tax based on earnings over a previous average-year basis.

The objection to the first is that you can restrict profits to the point where you hobble rearmament; that the recent 8 per cent limit which is in effect a 4 or 5 per cent profit limit on naval and aircraft building is a direct invitation to industry to avoid armament business and stick to or prefer civilian nonarmament orders.

The British, after voting taxes on armament business amounting to round 75 per cent of the profits had to give the Government special powers to deal with companies which try to duck out and seek civilian instead of armament orders. Force of some kind will have to be used on some occasions so long as the profit limit on armament business is below the profit possibilities on peacetime or civilian business, just as force of some kind will have to be used so long as army pay is below navy pay and navy pay is below civilian pay for the same vocations, particularly for the same skilled vocations.

Conservative Accounting Penalized

The objections to the excess profits tax and the war profits tax are about the same—each has the possibilities of extreme unfairness. There is a distinction. The term "excess profits tax" is usually applied to taxes based on percentage earnings against capital—the kind of tax which Canada has just thrown out in favor of straight war-profits taxes, which are figured against, not a ratio to that imaginary concept, "invested capital," but against earnings of recent years. The excess profits tax resulted in endless controversy during the previous World War, as government clerks had to figure the "invested capital" of 50,000 corporations, and some of the resulting litigation hasn't been settled to this day.

Furthermore, it penalizes corporations which have been most conservative in their bookkeeping, and benefits old-fashioned managements like the railroads which count every nickel spent on plant as a bonafide investment. The Protestant notion that the righteous have their reward became transmogrified into the classical economic notion that capital investment ("abstinence") is entitled to its reward, and bookkeepers and tax-gatherers have been worrying ever since over the problem of whether misdirected or outmoded abstinence deserves a reward or not.

And unfortunately the final alternative of a tax on everything earned over and above the previous three- or four-year average also has its possibilities of gross unfairness or, to be more pragmatic, of influence hampering the economic recovery of the United States. The liveliest and most aggressive companies may have the poorest earnings record in recent years. They've been sinking everything in their economic future, reinvesting earnings, working day and night on inventions and theories of value only for military purposes, kidding stockholders with padded depreciation charges in order to keep them from clamoring for dividends, and padding operating costs with research charges—and then comes a war profits tax based on their "earnings" in recent years!

Taxes' Destructive Effect

Last among the objections to the new tax program is an overall objection. The fiscal year just closed shows for the Treasury an outlay, according to pre-New Deal bookkeeping, of about $10,000,000,000, and an income of about $6,000,000,000, leaving a deficit of around $4,000,000,000. Next year, with the new defense program, the figures will probably be outlay $15,000,000,000, income $8,000,000,000, deficit $7,000,000,000.

Why, runs the bitter argument, bother with a silly little $1,000,000,000 tax program? Its destructive effect in discouraging business will be more important than its constructive effect in reducing the deficit. What about that hackneyed pump-priming argument of the President in recent years, that we don't need to balance the budget until we have stimulated business to the point where national income rises to the point where taxes get up to the point where income exceeds outlay? It's still good. We're not facing either capital or labor as our major enemy, but a new and ruthless concept of government.

Then comes a really subtle argument. The main reason why a government should never embark on a stretch of deficits is that, it is argued, in the end it leads to the inflation of commodity prices. Yet such an inflation at the present time is preposterous and unbelievable. Therefore all budget concepts need revision in that light.

America—as witness Congressional action for further parity payments, export subsidies, etc.—still has too much wheat, too much cotton, too much oil, etc. and an inflation in commodity prices is impossible. Let the government spend on its own credit, without discouraging the now essential munitions industry, up to the point where demand-supply factors actually begin to shove the prices up—and then the situation will be so much different anyway that the essential conservatism of the American people can be relied on to apply the brakes.

Crude Oil Output Off 206,900 Barrels In Week of June 29

NEW YORK, (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 206,900 during the week ended June 29, totaling 3,639,550 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported. A year ago production averaged 3,463,000 barrels daily.

A curtailment in Texas' output was largely responsible for the decrease. Illinois' production rose again to a new high of 517,050 barrels a day.

Reporting refineries slowed operations during the week to 83.8 per cent of potential capacity from 86.5 per cent the week before. Runs of crude oil to stills for the industry as a whole were estimated at 3,625,000 barrels daily compared with 3,690,000 the previous week and 3,490,000 a year ago.

Total gasoline production during the week declined rather sharply to 11,672,000 barrels from 12,085,000 barrels the week before. Gasoline stocks showed a sizeable decrease, falling off to 95,142,000 barrels at the end of the week compared with 97,276,000 a week earlier. A year ago, gasoline stocks totaley 80,418,000 barrels.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal ports during the week totaled 1,306,000 barrels against 2,027,000 the previous week.

Consol. Oil President Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert R. Gallagher, 56, president of Consolidated Oil Corporation for eight years, has resigned his office, it became known. Mr. Gallagher at present is on vacation in Ontario, Can., where he was born in November, 1883. For 22 years prior to joining Consolidated, of which Harry Sinclair is chairman of the board, Mr. Gallagher was with Shell Oil Company in California, becoming that company's executive vice-president.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PORTLAND, OREGON—Imported Perfume oils, concentrated essence of flowers; distinctive odors; dram bottles $2.00. ELSIE'S HOME GIFT SHOP, 4005 N. E. Davis St. East 5775.

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Large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 140-31 34th Av., Fl. 9-9240—Charming mansion, large rooms, running water; private baths; spacious grounds; groups up to 23.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS., The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional, free garage; tourists welcome. Tel 3-1518.

ROOMS TO LET

YOUR home in Boston, Miss M. C. LUCAS, successor to Marion G. Pottler, 176 Huntington Ave., Commonwealth 9516. Elevator and room service, excellent beds.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION MAN on trade papers. Liberal Comm. Protected territory. Send details experience. PUBLISHERS CLEARING HOUSE, 230 Park Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN of intelligence and refinement wishes position as companion-secretary. Abundant references. Address Box P-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady college graduate, training, experience, as social director; land, air or water—preference, air lines; excellent refs. Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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A Little Bit of Old England
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Reasonable Rates
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A strictly Class-A Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hr swboard. Ground floor Garage.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Very attractive furnished apartment overlooking golf links; glass porch; information write owner, 15 Golf Street. Tel. 6655-J.

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WOODHAVEN, N. Y. C.—5½ light rooms, sun porch, newly decorated, modern; garage optional; near high school. VIR. 7-5161.

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Corey Hill, fully equipped and excellently conditioned, 18 rooms, 9 baths. Owner retiring. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CABIN—For rent furnished, with or without boat; bathing, boating, fishing; by week, month or season; on East Waushacum Lake, Sterling, Mass. Inquire MR. BURT BALL. Phone Sterling 3B3.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME. — 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0426-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Cass Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

BY COUPLE for month of August; quiet surroundings, within easy driving distance Northeast Philadelphia; state price and conveniences. Box C-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

SWEDE wishes work for room and board, farm or boarding house, Maine, N. H. or Vermont. Box C-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ZIMAIR house trailer. Streamline style. Light, 15½ feet. Accommodates four. Fully equipped for housekeeping en route. Good condition. Price $400 cash or will trade with 1936 good hauling Dodge sedan for newer model straight eight in top condition. Phone owner, Commonwealth 5046. (Boston, Mass.)

FURNITURE REPAIRING

ANTIQUE furniture repaired and refinished. Price reasonable. 188 School St., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Arnold 4208.

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, permanent, 3 girls, 16 mos., 3½ and 6; references; state age, experience, religion, salary desired. SIMONS, 277 Rockingstone Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. Phone Larch. 1215.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HANOVER, N. J.—Comfortable suburban home, 25 acres; accommodate two persons needing rest or attention; excellent references. Alice Fritz, Hanover Rd., Hanover. Tel. Whippany 8-0308-W.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y., Hollis 5-9484.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GREENFIELD, MASS. — 6-room house, excellent condition; garden; fine location; sacrifice for quick sale. MRS. R. G. WEEKS, Bangor, Me., R. D. #7

PHILADELPHIA—Distance ten miles, 101 acres, twelve-room stone house and bungalow; all conveniences; stone barn, 13 acres woods; stream; $18,000. P-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TO RENT IN STOWE, VERMONT
One mile from town on paved road; 7 rooms, large porch, furnace, fireplace, 2-car garage, and large lawns. MALES McMAHON AND CO., Stowe, Vermont.

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FRENCH graduate; very good taste and ability for interior decorating, seeks work in private home. Write Box D-11, Suite 1550 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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SMALL OFFICE with or without telephone service; overlooking Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Tro. 2200.

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ANDOVER, MASS., 39 Bartlett St.—Guests accommodated overnight or longer; comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; rates reasonable.

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A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20 double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS. Charm of country and sea shore, attractive rooms, living room; near church. Miss A. F. Webster

OAK KNOLL
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Homelike inn, accommodates 20 guests; good food, fresh farm products; friendly atmosphere, close to churches, amusements, sports, etc. $3.00 per day, $18.00 week; booklet.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in pest control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

Rooms and Apts. To Let
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 56-16 137th St.—4 light, cool rooms, connecting or separate; groups accommodated; $1.00 each; 5 minutes' walk to Fair. PRYER, Fl. 3-8043.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk. —Private home; walking distance Fair; single $1.50, double $2.50; parking. Uttley, Fl. 9-0659

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Board, room and laundry in private home for elderly lady; references. Tel. ARL. 1532.

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park; meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

FREEPORT, L. I.—Attractive private home, quiet, refined; excellent table; spacious grounds; double and single rooms. MRS. SMITH, 251 West Lena Ave. Tel. Free. 3499.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Ideal vacation resort; rooms on ocean front; near good restaurants. 243 Humphrey St. LY. 2-3597.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, Md., 1612 Park Ave.—Very desirable room overlooking park, bus line, breakfast if desired. Laf. 2039.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave.—Front, double or single rms., attractively furn; clean, comfortable; trans., permanent. Mrs. Smith, Com. 5439.

BOSTON—Large, airy rooms; visiting guests; near The Mother Church; FREE PARKING. Mrs. Eva Baker, 88 Gainsboro St. Ken. 9306.

BOSTON—Attractive room, comfortable beds with innerspring mattresses, shower. MRS COSMAN. 95 Gainsboro St., Kenmore 1022

BOSTON, 86 Gainsboro St., near The Mother Church; large, cool room, new twin beds; airy, comfortable; parking. Misses Robinson.

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 7—Near The Mother Church and Fenway; redecorated; reasonable; elevator. COM. 8823.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Clean, quiet home near The Mother Church. MISS GARDNER, Suite 6.

CAMERIDGE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished single room in apartment. Private kitchenette and porch. Attractive outlook. Near Harvard Sq. Business woman preferred. Kir. 4794.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Single and double, $6.50 and up; kitchen privileges included; lake on premises. C. H. Kautz.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St., Apt. 12A—Single, light room, private bath; quiet, refined home; references exchanged.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED INSURED STORAGE
KOCHIAN & CO., 160 Boylston St., Boston Hub 1618

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—14 years in private family, desires position; willing to travel; Christian Scientists preferred. L. B. RHODES, Lake Shore Drive, Asheville, N. C. Tel. 3394-J.

Chauffeur-Houseman Excellent references; colored. Call Com. 1734, Boston.

YOUNG MAN—(24) 2 years college; 4 years insurance, property management; stenography; drive car; tall, good appearance. Write Box J-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, expert antiques, interior decorating, knowledge of upholstering, drapery making, refinishing, desires position. Tel. BO 9-9314, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, or any journalistic work, anywhere; good newspaper style, direct and concise; fine command of English; rewrite and editing experience; widely traveled, well educated, cultural background; excellent references in journalistic field. Write Box R-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAID—Refined Southern (colored) desires position mornings or afternoons; neat, pleasant, excellent plain cook, waitress; references. ED. 4-0324, N. Y. C.

MATURE, cultured woman, homemaker, horticulturist, caretaker; will travel anywhere. Box P-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, cultured, wishes position as nursery governess (five years' experience); also care older children—tutoring. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STORE SPACE

BOSTON — Store space in well-established shop on Newbury St., suitable for women's wear or millinery; corsetiere; excellent display window and work room; references. Ken 2856

SUMMER BOARD

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.—Modern con., good food, inner spring mattresses; bathing privilege at lake; rates $18-$22 weekly.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE — Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, South Chatham—Beach cottage sleeps 8, 2 baths, fireplace, G. E. Ref., gas range; available July 6 to 20, Aug. 17 to end of season. Phone Molt, Worcester 3-1905; Boston Can. 8100.

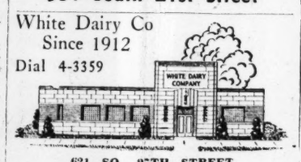
Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359



621 SO. 27TH STREET

Roebuck Gardens
"Flowers for all Occasions" by Wire
BEDDING PLANTS
PHONE 9-1931

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

MOBILE

The Kind of Wave You've Always Hoped For
TAYLOR'S
Anna Marie Beauty Shoppe
IRMA M. TAYLOR, Prop.
164 Conti St Dex. 3621

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON·INC
JEWELERS
·SILVERSMITHS
·SINCE 1879

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

(Continued)

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

The Tiffin
RESTAURANT
Summer Prices Now Effective
300 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
Evoril B. Grute

ALMA *Sanchez*
HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G FRANKLIN, Mgr.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

IT PAYS TO SHOP
at
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise is sold at Reasonable Prices
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

MIAMI

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7641

A Complete Drug Store
LUNCHEONETTE
BOULEVARD DRUG CO.
1857 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 2-1618
Opposite Christian Science church
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES *Certified* **DAIRY**
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

SAMUEL CHURCH
BUILDER CONTRACTOR
Homes of Quality
2910 S. W. 2nd Ave. Phone 22385
Miami, Florida

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

FLORIDA
DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St
1301 West Flagler St.

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Also 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680
MIAMI BEACH

MAMMOTH
FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1453 S. W. 8th Street
Biscayne Blvd. at 55th Street

HAMMOND
ORGAN
COSTS NO MORE THAN A FINE PIANO
CAN NOT GET OUT OF TUNE
MORGAN
PIANO COMPANY
1411 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD — MIAMI

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868
TABLE SERVICE

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
Prestolite Batteries
NORWALK TIRES
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two
Complete Food Stores
to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Modern Tropical Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MIAMI

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRANKLIN PRESS, INC.
Florida's Finest
PRINTERS,
ENGRAVERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
CALL FOR A REPRESENTATIVE
Phone 2-6639 or 3-2353
928 S. W. TENTH STREET

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

BAUER'S
WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. FIRST STREET

McFARLAND
AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

JOHN E. WITHERS
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8
New Work Phone 3-1380

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259
Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning
555 S. W. 8th St. Ph. 2-8423
Pillows Made Better Than New

MIAMI BEACH

The Original
TEDDY'S
"Tops in Food Since 1914"
Serving
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner at Popular Prices
Relax under the tropical sky with the surf at your feet
Ocean Drive 10th and 11th Sts.

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5268
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices

Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

DUDLEY-SOMES PRINTING COMPANY
309 Meridian Ave. Ph. 5-1385

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord

Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

(Continued)

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 East Pine Street

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER
ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM
BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-115 or 87-343

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

DOT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mrs. Nancy Carroll, Manager
Specializing in Permanent Waves
1605 Snow Avenue Phone H-3538

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 8TH AVE.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

WE SERVE ONLY THE **BEST**
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Anthony's
312 Clematis St.
Quality Outfitters to Men, Women and Children

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired cleaned glazed relined
Jenry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO E. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Pinson Beauty Shop
7 WEST YORK AT
PHONE 34506 SAVANNAH, GA.

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Rebuilding and Repairing
"Your Satisfaction Our Business"
TEL. 20275 111 DRAYTON STREET

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

HAMMOND ORGANS
STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS
"Everything Musical"
ANDREWS MUSIC CO.
"Our 48th Year" 231 N. Tryon

PHONE 5838
for furniture, bedding, clocks, pictures, mirrors, lamps shades, trunks, rugs, etc. Get our prices—we will save you money.
SAM MAXWELL
WORTH MAXWELL
124 S. College Street

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND, LAUSANNE
Quiet house, pleasant surroundings, especially for those needing experienced care. State license.
MLLE. JEANNE CAPT,
Avenue Secretan 7

Europe

France

PARIS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Persson's department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 — Stockholm

PERSSONS *Garn*
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Kallbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Svenans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale Royal Copenhagen China Work.

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
SIBYLLEGATAN 31 TEL. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals also Toilet accessories.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SEE NEXT PAGE

Switzerland

AARAU

M. Hurni
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear—Stockings
RATHAUSGASSE 17

BASEL

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Büchler AU DOCK
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The Shoe for Everybody

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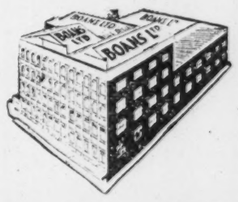
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"Yep, everybody sometimes feels like gittin' away and lookin' for work stid of stayin' where it'll be waitin' fur him regular."—Kentucky Farmer's Home Journal.

Sprouting Tablecloths

Out of curiosity a farmer had grown a crop of flax and had a tablecloth made out of linen. Some time later he remarked to a visitor at dinner:

"I grew this tablecloth myself."

"Did you really?" she exclaimed. "How did you ever manage it?"

It was plain she had no idea of how tablecloths came into being, so the farmer lowered his voice mysteriously as he replied:

"If you promise not to give the secret away, I'll tell you."

The guest promised.

"Well," proceeded the farmer, "I planted a napkin!"

Party Fun

A Rhyme Game for Adults

The players are seated in a circle. One person starts with his right hand neighbor, who in turn, asks a question of his right hand neighbor. Thus, each person in the circle gets to answer and ask a question. The trick is that the first word of the answer must rhyme with the last word of the question. And the first word of the next question must rhyme with the last word of the answer. Thus:

Questioner 1—"What do you love best?"
Answerer 1—"Rest and peace and quiet."
Questioner 2—"Try it someday, won't you?"
Answerer 1—"Do let me help you pick those berries."
Questioner 3—"Fairies do exist, don't they?"
Answerer 3—"Say, I'm not a prophet."
etc.

Imperfect rhymes, such as "stop it" for "prophet" are all right to use. The player who cannot find a rhyme forfeits something, and the question goes on to the next player. The players can go round the circle many times without exhausting the rhymes.—LaVerne S., Minneapolis.

Standing Out

"There are two ways of making yourself stand out from the crowd: one is by having a job so big that you can go home before the bell rings if you want to; the other, is by finding so much to do that you must stay after the others are gone. The one who enjoys the former once took advantage of the latter."—Henry Ford.

Daily Anecdote

No Memorial

Sibelius, grand old music-master of Finland, was bidding farewell to a young protégé who was about to embark upon a career, when the young man expressed concern regarding the treatment he might suffer at the hands of the critics.

"Don't let that trouble you," said Sibelius; then, with a sly wink, added, "Remember, there has never been set up a statue to a critic."

Nature Notes

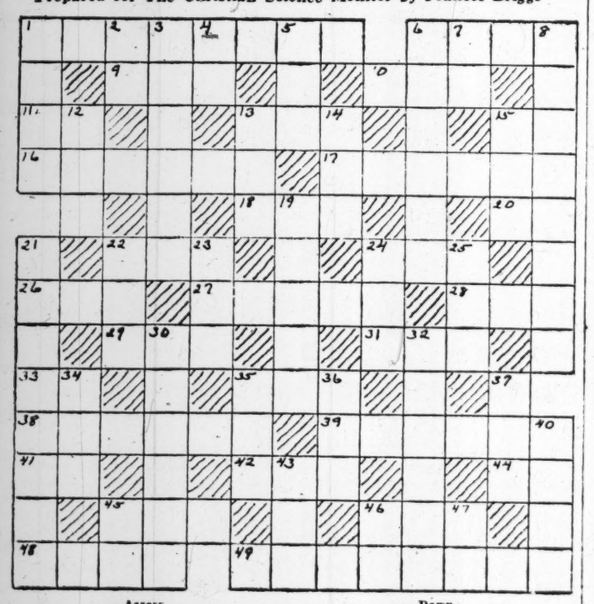
By John N. Meissner

ZEBRA

War or no war, zebras constantly carry their camouflage with them. When seen from a distance their stripes blend so perfectly with the background that the animals are practically invisible. Although zebras belong to the horse family, they have never been successfully domesticated. Herds are growing scarce and now only a few of one species, the Mountain Zebra, remain. These are protected by the Cape Colony Government of Africa.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

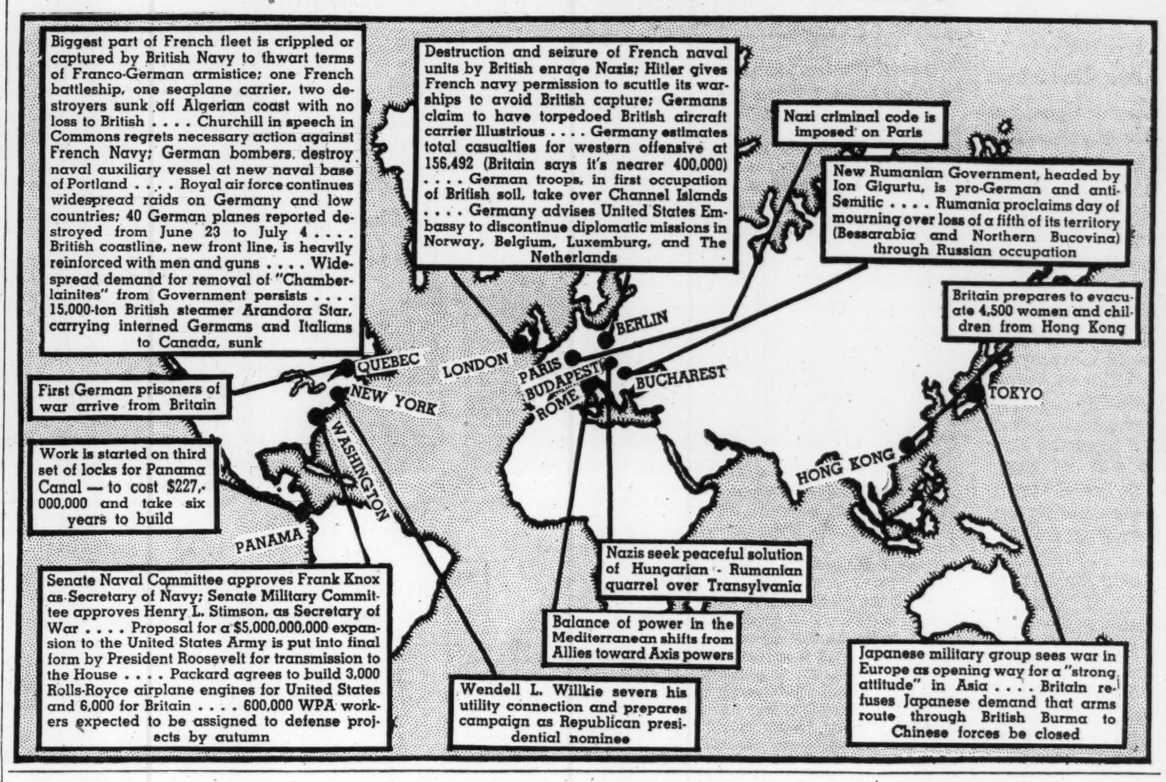
1—What city is called the insurance capital of U. S.?
6—Saul liked to hear David play on what?
9—What is a sneke of tropical America?
10—Who is a tenor of "Der Freischutz"?
11—What word do you associate with "the poor Indian"?
13—What king of Judah abolished idolatry?
15—Palm lily is what?
16—Queen Eleanor discovered Fair Rosamond by a clew of what?
17—A hadj would be made by whom?
18—What is a city of Minnesota?
20—What is Agamemnon's nationality in "Troilus and Cressida" (abbr.)?
22—Possesses.
24—Would a dipteron be a cap, fig, or fly?
26—Color or shade.
27—Who was the Benjamite spy?
28—What island is off eastern coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
29—What is a river of northern Chile?
31—The carabeen yields what?
33—Symbol for lead is what?
35—What is an island off southern Denmark?
38—Who is heroine of a play by Euripides?
39—What island is named for a church festival?
41———— Cerito is a town of California.
42—Who wrote "The Beggar's Opera"?
44—Who was beloved by Zeus?
45—What Bible book, with exception of beginning and end, is in poetry?
46—What is the Cotton State (abbr.)?
48—What river do you associate with Burns?
49—What name was given by Apostles to Joseph of Cyprus?

Down

1—Who is hero of a George Eliot novel?
2—What were initials of author of "Pippa Passes"?
3—What is capital of Kansas?
4—What is fourth note of scale?
5—What is nationality of Anna Karenina (abbr.)?
6—What boy appears in an opera by Humperdinck?
7—What tool would Paul Bunyan use?
8—Who is hero of "Vicar of Wakefield"?
12—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
13—What American humorist was born in 1866?
14—Who is a character in "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire"?
15—Sheep in its second year is what?
19—What Italian-French composer was son of a miller?
21—Chadwick Buford, John Fox hero, is what?
22—In Norse mythology, who was queen of underworld?
23—What is a watering place of Belgium?
24—What kind of tree is mentioned in certain parable?
25—Southerners of U. S. call a sweet potato what?
30—Who is king of fairies in "Midsummer Night's Dream"?
32—Who is a gentlewoman attending Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
34—Who was chief god of Babylon?
35—Who is a servant to Captain Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
36—Who was a marshal of France?
37—What is a wild banana indigenous to Tahiti and distributed throughout Polynesia?
40—Whom did Betsy Griscom marry?
43—What is Turkish title of respect?
45—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
46—Article.
47—What is a Jewish month?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Biggest part of French fleet is crippled or captured by British Navy to thwart terms of Franco-German armistice; one French battleship, one seaplane carrier, two destroyers sunk off Algerian coast with no loss to British . . . . Churchill in speech in Commons regrets necessary action against French Navy; German bombers destroy naval auxiliary vessel at new naval base of Portland . . . . Royal air force continues widespread raids on Germany and low countries; 40 German planes reported destroyed from June 23 to July 4 . . . . British coastline, new front line, is heavily reinforced with men and guns . . . . Widespread demand for removal of "Chamberlainites" from Government persists . . . . 15,000-ton British steamer Arandora Star, carrying interned Germans and Italians to Canada, sunk
Destruction and seizure of French naval units by British enrage Nazis; Hitler gives French navy permission to scuttle its warships to avoid British capture; Germans claim to have torpedoed British aircraft carrier Illustrious . . . . Germany estimates total casualties for western offensive at 156,492 (Britain says it's nearer 400,000) . . . . German troops, in first occupation of British soil, take over Channel Islands . . . . Germany advises United States Embassy to discontinue diplomatic missions in Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and The Netherlands
Nazi criminal code is imposed on Paris
New Rumanian Government, headed by Ion Gigurtu, is pro-German and anti-Semitic . . . . Rumania proclaims day of mourning over loss of a fifth of its territory (Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina) through Russian occupation
Britain prepares to evacuate 4,500 women and children from Hong Kong
First German prisoners of war arrive from Britain
Work is started on third set of locks for Panama Canal — to cost $227,000,000 and take six years to build
Senate Naval Committee approves Frank Knox as Secretary of Navy; Senate Military Committee approves Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of War . . . . Proposal for a $5,000,000,000 expansion to the United States Army is put into final form by President Roosevelt for transmission to the House . . . . Packard agrees to build 3,000 Rolls-Royce airplane engines for United States and 6,000 for Britain . . . . 600,000 WPA workers expected to be assigned to defense projects by autumn
Nazis seek peaceful solution of Hungarian - Rumanian quarrel over Transylvania
Balance of power in the Mediterranean shifts from Allies toward Axis powers
Wendell L. Willkie severs his utility connection and prepares campaign as Republican presidential nominee
Japanese military group sees war in Europe as opening way for a "strong attitude" in Asia . . . . Britain refuses Japanese demand that arms route through British Burma to Chinese forces be closed
QUEBEC
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PANAMA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BUDAPEST
ROME
BUCHAREST
HONG KONG
TOKYO

Vocations

Used Sporting Goods

It occurred to the writer that a Used Sporting Goods Shop might be a very profitable venture, because there are so many tennis rackets, roller skates, hockey sticks, basket balls, bicycles, and many other articles of a similar nature lying unused in basements, discarded by their young owners, only collecting rust and dust.

Why not canvass different neighborhoods, and buy, repair, and sell these articles at reasonable prices? Any young man living at home could carry on this business in his own basement, thus eliminating all overhead expenses.—Mrs. A. R. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brevities

Muskegan Chronicle: Biggest complaint fifth columnists have against America is that Uncle Sam just won't listen to treason.

Detroit News: After a look at the Army's pursuit plane, Mr. Ford thinks he could turn out more than 1,000 a day—in plain colors, of course, and no convertibles for the high school trade.

Daily Quotation

THOUGH the World be historical, and most men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thyself. Swim smoothly in the stream of Nature, and live but one Man.—Sir Thomas Browne.

It Has Been Said of Judgment—

How little do they see what really is, who frame their hasty judgment upon that which seems.—Southey.

A man generally has the good or ill qualities which he attributes to mankind.—Shenstone.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.—Terence.

Judge thyself with the judgment of sincerity, and thou wilt judge others with the judgment of charity.—J. Mason.

Judgment is forced upon us by experience.—Johnson.

Men's judgments are a parcel of their fortunes; and things outward do draw the inward quality after them.—Shakespeare.

In judging of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth, and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—Thomas à Kempis.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing; others judge us by what we have done.—Longfellow.

Sunbonnet Sue

Odds and Ends

Italians in South America

There are 3,000,000 Italians in Argentina and 2,000,000 in Brazil.

Nation of Farmers

About 70 per cent of China's millions are engaged in farming.

Monitor Movie Guide

Edison the Man (MGM)—Companion film to "Young Tom Edison," setting forth the inventor at a period of his career when the great inventions were being developed at Menlo Park, paying tribute to this record of achievement, and dramatizing in detail the triumphs and failures of the laboratory. Spencer Tracy plays the role with his customary sincerity and a dry sort of humor. Rita Johnson, Lynne Overman, Gene Lockhart, Henry Travers, Felix Bressart, Peter Godfrey. Adults and young people.

* * *

Florian (MGM)—Mingling of romance and pseudo history based on the story by Felix Salten, with Florian, a handsome horse, as the hero of the piece. From Austria, the story makes its way to New York. Robert Young, Irina Baronova, Helen Gilbert, Charles Coburn.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Manhattan Heartbeat (20th-Fox)—Episodic account of the romance of a self-announced confirmed bachelor and the girl he met on a vacation, their marriage, and the birth of their first child. Melodramatic incidents such as an airplane dive test and a plea to an expensive doctor to attend the young wife are added. Robert Sterling, Virginia Gilmore, Joan Davis.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Man Who Talked Too Much (Warner)—Courtroom and gangster melodrama, with George Brent as a lawyer who through a combination of circumstances undertook the defense of underworld characters. Virginia Bruce, Richard Barthelmess, William Lundigan.—Adults.

* * *

Private Affairs (Universal)—Frothy farce about the black sheep son of a Boston Brahmin family. Roland Young is amusing in the role. His daughter is played by Nancy Kelly, her suitor by Robert Cummings, and a taxi-driver friend of Mr. Young by Hugh Herbert.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Tom Brown's School Days (RKO)—Thomas Hughes' classic of Rugby, brought to the screen with emphasis on Dr. Arnold rather than on Tom Brown. Sir Cedric Hardwicke as the headmaster gives a superior performance, bringing out Arnold's courage and understanding, austerity and determination. Depiction of the boys is less successful. Jimmy Lydon, Freddie Bartholomew, Billy Halop, Ernest Cossart, Josephine Hutchinson.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz."

* * *

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

* * *

Adults Only—"My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doing His Part

Bloomfield, N. J.

A pupil in the second grade of a Massachusetts primary school was deeply impressed with the need for helping people of war-torn nations.

Upon his return home from school he asked his mother if she were doing Red Cross work. She replied that with caring for three boys and doing all her own housework, she found no time for such activity.

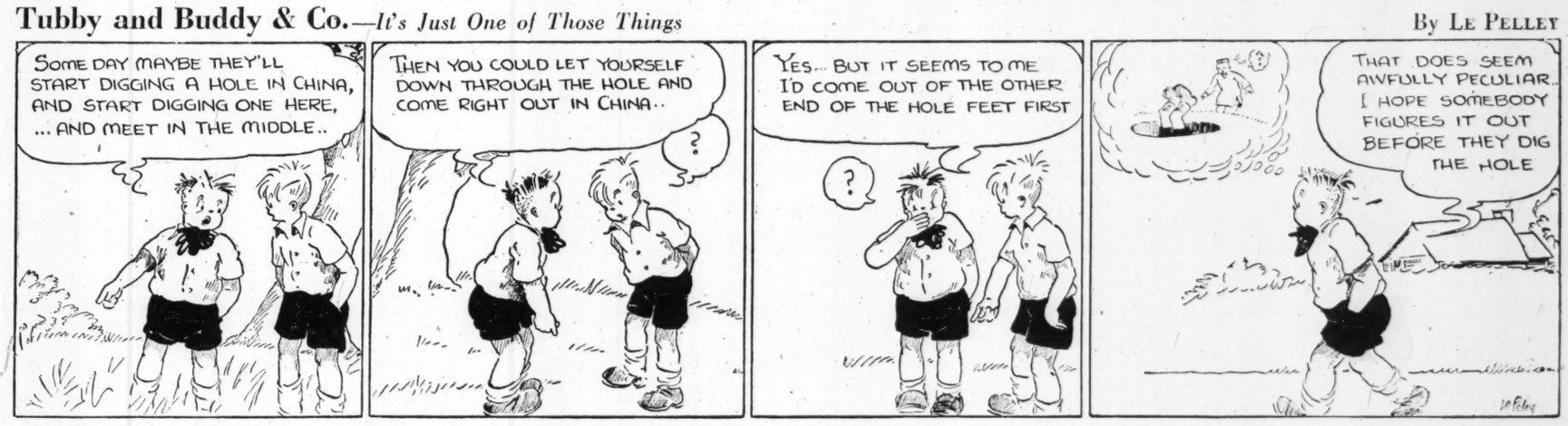
Persistently, the lad asked if there were anything he himself might do. The mother pondered thoughtfully and answered no, there seemed to be nothing that he could do.

Thereupon the boy suggested, "Then I will do some of your housework so that you can help the Red Cross."

Now each day, small Fred makes up five beds, while his mother, needless to say, spends that time and more too, on work for the victims of war.

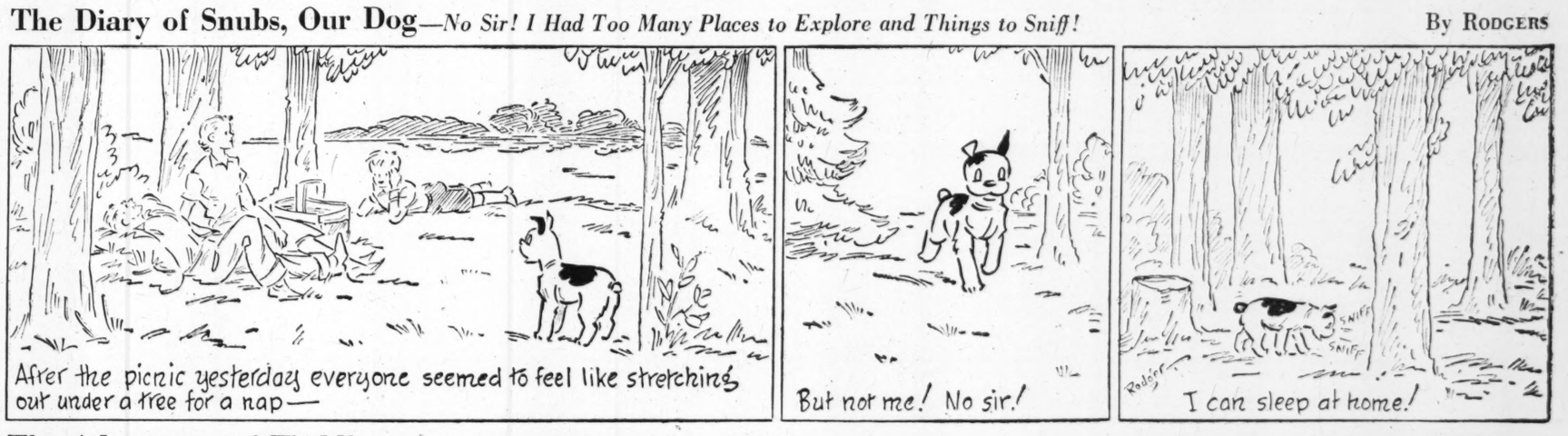
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Just One of Those Things*

By Le Pelley


SOME DAY MAYBE THEY'LL START DIGGING A HOLE IN CHINA, AND START DIGGING ONE HERE, ... AND MEET IN THE MIDDLE..
THEN YOU COULD LET YOURSELF DOWN THROUGH THE HOLE AND COME RIGHT OUT IN CHINA..
YES... BUT IT SEEMS TO ME I'D COME OUT OF THE OTHER END OF THE HOLE FEET FIRST
THAT DOES SEEM AWFULLY PECULIAR.. I HOPE SOMEBODY FIGURES IT OUT BEFORE THEY DIG THE HOLE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir! I Had Too Many Places to Explore and Things to Sniff!*

By Rodgers


After the picnic yesterday everyone seemed to feel like stretching out under a tree for a nap—
But not me! No sir!
SNIFF
SNIFF
I can sleep at home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Forgotten Man*

By The Hagers

TE-WA
"WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?" CRIED JOE AND JACK, WHO GREETED US WHEN WE CAME BACK.
"WE'RE MOVIE STARS—AND GOOD," I QUACKED. "IN 'DRUMS IN TENNESSEE' WE ACT."
TED ADDED WITH A STAGY LAUGH, "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE MY AUTOGRAPH?"
"I KNOW SOMEONE WHO WOULD," SAID JOE. "YOUR MILKMAN, ON A CHECK, PRONTO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Repeal the Neutrality Act

When the Neutrality Act of 1937 was enacted this newspaper accepted it as a second-best, feeling that the *best* way to keep America out of war was to keep war out of the world. The time has arrived when a second-best policy may be actually dangerous. Only the truest, most far-sighted foreign policy of which the United States is capable will suffice.

Once it was argued that if the United States was resolved to isolate itself morally from any responsibility for world peace or justice, it ought also to isolate itself commercially from the profits gained by arming one side or both in a foreign war. Now it begins surely to be evident—if it has not been before—that America cannot stand by, consenting to the murder of democratic nations by authoritarian aggressors, without sharing some complicity in the crime and in addition facing serious material effects from the reign of violence to follow.

Moreover, the Nation can hardly escape the fact that its nominal willingness to sell supplies on the same terms to aggressors as to victims of aggression is a virtual encouragement to warlike nations to break the peace whenever they think they can gain by doing so. Particularly now do the provisions of the Neutrality Act hamper the support which the United States might give to Great Britain even under the established international law of neutrality. That is, American ships are prohibited from plying to belligerent ports to carry goods purchased in the United States.

For the moment this may not be a critical matter to Great Britain; enough British, Dutch, Belgian, and Norwegian vessels may be available to transport the airplanes and munitions England is able to buy in the United States. But the time is possibly not far distant when American tonnage would help materially to deliver needed foodstuffs and other American agricultural surpluses to the British civilian population and refugees of Allied nations, especially if the Johnson Act also were repealed so as to permit these supplies to be sold on credit.

America's interest in preserving liberty for the individual and security for peaceful nations is such that the United States ought to facilitate in every way the furnishing of supplies to Great Britain. Repeal of the ill-advised Neutrality Act is a logical and desirable step. Congress should act now to remove it from the books.

Britons for Britain

Great Britain, threatened with invasion, now is facing the possibility that it may soon be fighting Germans on its home soil, and that it must prepare to engage them under similar conditions to those which have existed in France. To say this does not mean that invasion will succeed, or that it would not result in disaster to the invaders, but Britons know it would be folly not to realize that Germany intends to make the attempt, that it will employ every ruse by sea and air to break down Britain's island immunity, and that its efforts may achieve some measure of temporary success.

Correspondence and dispatches from Britain show that the British are facing up to the possibility, and that the civilian population, including the women, are realistically considering what their role may be in a struggle on their own soil. Britain, warned, is strenuously organizing itself in every town and village. Civilians of all ages are enrolling in local defense corps; women are ready for action in ambulance work, in Air Raid Precaution activities, and in the service of canteens; the food supplies of the country are now organized so that each small district will be a self-supporting unit.

But it may well be that the civilian population may best show its discipline by forbearance—by forbearing from crowding highways which may be needed for troop movements, by refraining from adding to the confusion when a battle is in progress. All know that this is total war—that there is no place safer than another, no privilege for high rank, no special refuge for the helpless.

It is in the light of this knowledge that the civilian population of Britain is disciplining itself for whatever may come, even to the point of asking, as one young woman is reported to have asked before the fall of Britain's ally: "Why should we want to be safer than our friends in France?"

Backing the Monroe Doctrine

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has been quick and positive in reiterating American determination to stand by the Monroe Doctrine as against any possible acquisition of territory in the New World by a European power.

The German reply to his warning of June 18 on this subject pretends entire innocence of any intentions in the New World. Yet in view of the recent conspiracy to take control of Uruguay, of authentically reported fifth column activities in Mexico, of possible claims to French and Danish possessions, and of the statement by a Nazi consul in New Orleans that Germany will not forget the aid given by the United States to her enemies, it cannot be validly denied that there is occasion for the reminder.

The German note holds the Monroe Doctrine is "valid only on condition that the American nations for their part do not interfere in the affairs of the European continent." Certainly the United States has not conspired to overthrow any European Government and pursues, as Mr. Hull declares, "a policy of non-participation and non-involvement in the purely political affairs of Europe." Yet it can never disregard its responsibility to aid in preserving international law and order in the world nor ever ignore an effort to subjugate any portion of the Western Hemisphere.

American public opinion will heartily support Mr. Hull.

Used Planes

The time is not yet when it may be a commonplace of experience to trade in the family airplane as part payment for a new one, but is perhaps foreshadowed in present merchandising of used planes. Plane construction improves models; earlier models are outmoded, but still serviceable; some of them have been privately used, and are taken, as with the automobile, in part payment for the next.

An investigator finds that there is now an annual sale of about 2,000 used planes. The buyer of the used plane is said to be usually a person of moderate means, which, of course, would apply as a generalization to the buyers of used cars.

The beginning traffic in a recent invention reverts interestingly to the earliest method of trade. The customer does not necessarily make his down payment in cash; the seller exercises his judgment in what may be called a "swap." A dealer in one State, for example, accepts five acres of potatoes as down payment from a purchaser in another State, and converts barter into cash by selling the potatoes to a produce merchant in a third. He no doubt points out to the prospect the desirability of owning an airplane on such easy terms.

In view of an increasing demand for used planes, however, airplane agencies, the Civil Aeronautics Association, aviation insurance companies, and financing companies are all interested in developing the used plane market along the same less picturesque lines as that for used automobiles. One is reminded meantime of the increasing number of human beings who fly about their daily affairs as a matter of course.

A Woman for These Times

The exhibition in London in honor of Agnes Strickland is richly deserved. The portraits, letters and sketches there shown to the public recall a woman who is not perhaps as clearly remembered as some other women writers of the early nineteenth century, but whose services to learning, and indirectly to improving the status of women, ought not to be underrated.

Carlyle maintained, usually at the top of his voice, that history is largely the biography of great men. Miss Strickland agreed with this view, but widened its scope to include great women, too. This assumption lies at the basis of her most famous book, "The Lives of the Queens of England," into which she put an enormous labor of intelligence and hard work. On the foundation of that achievement her reputation rests, a foundation essential to the preservation of civilization today. For it upholds the supreme value of individuality, in an age in which attempts are being made to rule out individuality through tyranny of or by the mass.

Noting the equal rights plank in a party platform, the Lady Next Door remarks that as far as she is concerned women were emancipated when they quit cleaning lamp chimneys and stemming gooseberries.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Armed Participation in the War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recommendations in several of the letters from readers of the Monitor that the United States immediately declare war on Nazi Germany seem wrong to me. Aside from other considerations, armed intervention by the United States in the present European struggle would be an act out of reason. We are inadequately prepared even to defend our own shores, let alone those of South, Central, and the rest of North America. How could we possibly give armed aid to the British sufficient to help her drive the Nazi military machine back into Germany?

It is my belief that the United States can do more for the world at peace than at war. We will have much to do to feed the millions of people in Europe during and after the present war. I agree at many points with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Maj. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and as a holder of some of the same beliefs, I resent the characterization pro-Nazi given to the Colonel. Instead, I believe his views pre-eminently pro-American.

The present younger generation, of which I am a member, has been taught for twenty years of the foolishness of the last war and of its horrors. All through school days we were told the United States should not have gone into the last war, that it was a useless sacrifice and that it cost billions of dollars. Yet here we are again going out—if interventionists have their way—to fight again to "save democracy for the world."

If we are to have compulsory military training—and I am not against it—I believe we should have the assurance of government that such training would not take men out of the Western Hemisphere.

I think all Americans agree that we must make sacrifices in order to protect American democracy, should train a citizen army for our own defense, and strain our economy to make our armed forces the best in the world, but I feel sure those calling for armed aid to Britain—even though they are in high places—are in a minority.

Likewise, I believe we should give aid to Britain but that in so doing we should again get assurances that such aid would not lead to armed participation in the war. Also we should not cripple our own defenses in sending munitions across the sea.

Flushing, L. I. P. M. H.

"The Demand of the Hour"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It becomes increasingly evident that America's righteous indignation at the totalitarian States should be tempered with a greater sense of humility and penitence over her own faults. America has contributed much to the perfecting of the machine which now threatens us. There has been condonation of faults, in our own midst.

We have placed our faith in material scientific advancement, forgetting there is nothing more scientific than the First Commandment. The demand of the hour for all thinking persons is humility, penitence, and prayers for guidance in decisions. These alone can save us. AN AMERICAN

Toms River, N. J.

Democracy

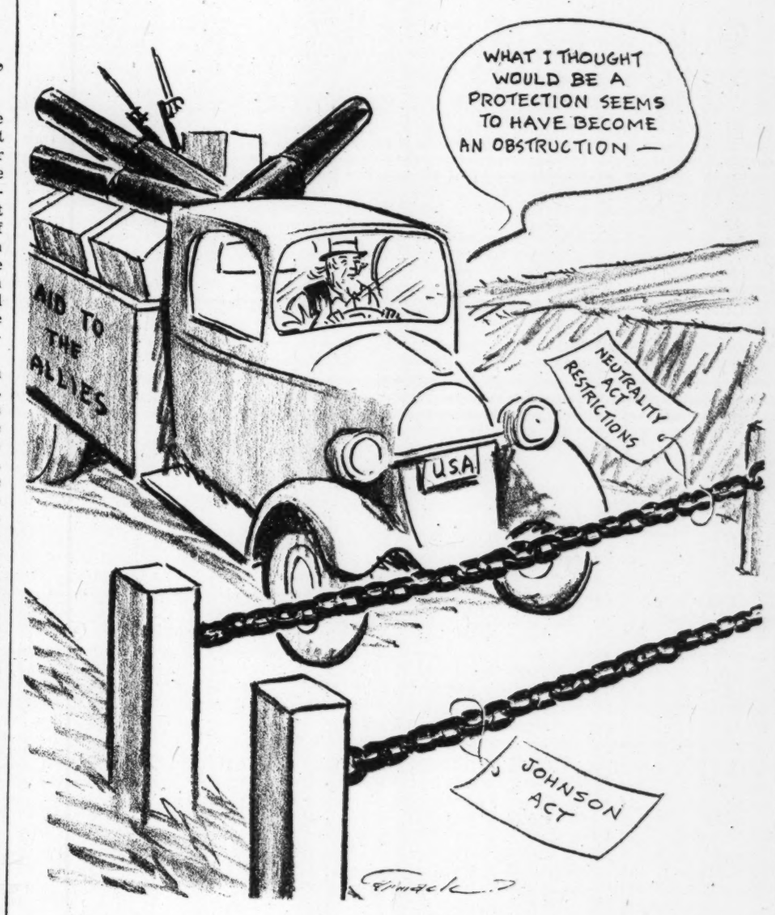
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In "Our Readers Say," inquiry is made as to the definition of "democracy."

I have no political sagacity, and claim no originality, but to me democracy in the individual or government means living Christ Jesus' admonition regarding one's neighbor and permitting the majority to rule with a kind, just, and unselfish consideration for the needs and welfare of the minority.

Boston EVERETT HASTINGS

Time to Remove It


WHAT I THOUGHT WOULD BE A PROTECTION SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME AN OBSTRUCTION —
AID TO THE ALLIES
USA
NEUTRALITY ACT RESTRICTIONS
JOHNSON ACT

Father Discovers a Spring

That night, at nearly midnight, when we —the dog and I—came on the WPA project men digging and chattering under powerful lights at what seemed to be new pipe lines, I remembered the delight my father took in our water system in the country. About the spring which fed it. And the little reservoir we had until somehow the household outgrew its capacity; and the big reservoir that succeeded it, and the year he had the gang of Italians come to lay new pipe lines. The Italians gave to our quiet, somnolent retreat one of the few dashes of dramatic noise it ever knew. And they must have done a very good job because they laid the pipes more than a quarter of a century ago and so far as I know they have never had to be changed or repaired.

The little reservoir was fed by a spring which was the point at which Father began everything he fashioned out of that little bit of New England wilderness. When he had to have a bigger reservoir, the same spring was its source. I think it was 90 per cent sentiment, for my father loved that spring. It had been his own discovery. And when he took a sample from it, and sent it to Washington to be analyzed, the analysis came back with a little note clipped to it by the man who made it, saying that he had never had the pleasure of analyzing water from a finer spring. That pleased my father and he wrote the man a little letter of Victorian thanks.

* * *

Father was alone when he found the spring. He had gone into the town, meaning to locate there if he could find a site he liked. He hired a horse and rig from the livery stable and drove about among the quiet, dusty roads and the rocky, twisting hillsides. He turned off toward the east into the woods. When he had gone a few yards he found he couldn't take the rig any farther. So he tied the horse to a tree, got out a small hatchet from under the seat and began to chop his way along through the undergrowth. Now and again he would stop to look back. He wanted a view. After some time he found it. It was all there: a distant chain of mountains, like a necklace of mutton jade in the afternoon haze: a thread of river, like slivers of emerald; the warm undulations of valleys—everything.

That night he slept on it. He always liked to sleep on something new he was thinking of doing. The next morning early he got the horse and rig; tethered the horse to the same tree; went back up the hillside.

At length he had come on the spring. Of course, he knew there were springs in the region, for there was the brook. Of several springs he chose this one.

He planned where the reservoir would be, how much pipe would have to be laid. Before the men had the foundation of the house even begun he had his reservoir nearly ready. You could tell he loved the spring by the way he told people about it and the way he found it; and the reservoir, because he shaped all the growth around it to make a setting of natural charm for it; and he built a little rustic seat near it, and at sundown, when arrows of gold slanted down through oaks and pines across the board covering of the reservoir, he and my mother would go up there and sit, watching squirrels rush about, and birds dressing their feathers and an occasional mother skunk leading a parade of baby skunks gravely through the wood.

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But the time came when there were several houses on the place and the little reservoir was inadequate. He didn't fill it in and abandon it. He kept it as carefully as ever, but now it only got the overflow from the larger reservoir.

A whole new system of piping had to be set up. It carried over into a meadow beyond our boundary line at one point. My father worked that out somehow with the shadowy figure who owned the land but whom we never even saw. He arranged, too, that the Italian laborers should have their camp there.

There was a gang boss who called my father "Doc-a." He used to grin at me around a tremendous black mustache and say things about *bella bambina*. I would have been furious if I had known he was calling me baby because I was old enough to be allowed to have heels on my shoes—low heels, but heels.

They were a wild, noisy people, the Italians. Like gypsies. At night they used to build a campfire on the hillside and we could hear them, over across the brook, singing wild, gay songs. And if the wind was just right you would hear a guitar and some queer kind of flute-like instrument.

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One day my father said, "Well, the Italians are all through. They're breaking camp." Although I hadn't been allowed to see much of them I was sorry they were going. The noise they made, the blasting they did several times with dynamite, filling us with an adventurous kind of excitement, the glow through the trees of their camp fire, their wild, free songs, had made a break in the even peace of the summer.

The gang boss came to the house before they all piled on a hay rick to be taken to the railroad station. He said he wished to thank my father for the work they had had all summer, and for the vegetables he had sent over sometimes from the garden. He smiled at my mother and said, "Gooda-by, Lady," and he gave me a kindly pat on the head and said I was a *bella bambina*.

That night my father and mother and I went over to the camp site. They had left everything neat. No papers or rubbish around. Even the great black spot where they had burned their camp fire was neatly brushed up. "They did good work," my father said simply, staring off into the sunset. JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Measure of Sincerity

By Frank L. Perrin

As we look backward over the years, no matter how many or how few, we gratefully admit that, in the main, our ways have been pleasant and our lot measurably happy. There have been times of stress and trial, it may be, but no unhappy experiences to test our faith, our security, or our endurance beyond our understanding or our strength. We of the Americas, North and South, are bound to admit, as we look backward and compare our assured security and religious and economic freedom with the inhibitions imposed upon those less fortunate, that those things we most highly prize must be more effectively safeguarded and more genuinely appreciated now and in the near future than they have been by us in the past.

The hour has already struck in which we must prove, by acts and deeds, rather than by mere profession, the full measure of our sincerity. There must be greater loyalty, expressed in acts of sacrifice of material comforts, rather than in stubborn obedience to laws, rules and regulations. That faith which moves mountains, divides the waters of discord, and stills the tempests of human wrath, must be expressed in works and acts.

* * *

If there is weakness in our armor, it exists and is discernible in our failure to avail ourselves of the means at hand. This is the power to compel, preferably by persuasion, the complete solidarity of all the powers and influences for good which we possess individually and collectively. There are no geographical divisions or arbitrarily prescribed zones in the universe of activity peopled by the children of the great human family. We seek to segregate races and classes, colors and shades of color, the prosperous and the indigent, the wicked and blessed. In this we fail.

The balm in Gilead, leaves of the tree, the lessons expounded by the Teacher, are for the healing of the nations, and not for the healing of the elect merely, or of a chosen few. Discretion, the memory of past futile efforts wrongly directed, or the thought that those whom we would aid have been unappreciative or ungrateful, may deter even a generously inclined people to delay overt action or unwise interference in time of stress or great need. It is conceivable, whatever may be the seeming evidence to the contrary, that this withholding is an act of wisdom and prudence.

The victories of past wars have been transitory, in the main, never more than superficially conclusive. Those who have been prompted by greed or revenge to conquer and subdue those weaker or less prepared than themselves, have never succeeded in destroying, or more than temporarily quenching the burning and consuming desire for liberty. It is that incomparable possession vouchsafed to all peoples that is now threatened. It was not bestowed, primarily, as a reward for valor in battle. Neither was it bestowed, exclusively, upon those of greatest numbers.

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How, then, shall this thing so greatly to be desired and so carefully cherished be safeguarded and preserved for the people of the whole world? As we look beyond our own peaceful horizons today the temptation is to believe that what we hope to be accomplished can only be achieved by greater and ever greater force of arms and bigger and more powerful engines of war. But peace and full human liberty have never come along this blood-drenched highway or in the wake of destructive wars. Human history supplies the convincing proof of this fact. And still mankind wallows along the course which leads to destruction, and want, and woe, and the loss, at least temporarily, of that which is vainly sought, prayed for ignorantly, and discovered perhaps too late.

These are the lessons which must now guide and direct those who are oppressed and those who are threatened today. Devastation and destruction raise their horrid heads higher and more defiantly than ever before in modern times. Against them the implements and devices upon which dependence has been placed seem futile. In what can an abiding and secure trust be placed?

Preachments are vain. We who may have been careless or indifferent, proud and self-reliant, may feel that eleventh-hour repentance and realization is the resort of those only who are afraid. But no time-clock has been set to mark the day or hour when understanding, simple faith, and love cannot unlock human shackles or restore sight to blinded eyes.

The Wide Horizon

On Understanding America

By Robert Peel

Britain today needs American understanding. And America no less needs British understanding. An increasing number of British writers and speakers are reminding Americans of the very real and tangible ideals shared in common by the two countries, and few Americans are indifferent to the vital importance of Anglo-American relations. But many Britons are aware that the asperity of some recent reminders that we are all brothers has been observed with mixed emotions by many Americans.

The situation is not wholly new, and people on both sides of the Atlantic have before now asked: What is the reason for the unfortunate distrust which too often mingles with the American's sympathy for England? The causes certainly lie deeper than in any differences over foreign policy, and it is important that they should be brought into the light. In an article in Time and Tide (London) Mr. Harold Laski came close to the heart of the matter, when he wrote: "We need America and the way to win America is to understand it. . . . We take it for granted that the United States should be interested in, and sympathetic to ourselves; we do not seem to realize that reciprocity is of the essence of international understanding."

Here is a statement which doubtless echoes the sentiments of many an American who, with a love of England and a warm interest in its history, institutions, and culture, has encountered with some dismay the general English indifference to the United States—usually known and judged by its most superficial aspects. Perhaps the time has at last come for a concerted effort to explode the casual assumption that American culture is a debased offshoot of English culture, and so to remove one of the most dangerous sources of Anglo-American misunderstanding.

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First of all it must be confessed that one great difficulty lies in the fact that a small but influential section of the American public shares this same misconception of American culture. One recalls Mr. Archibald MacLeish's satiric delineation of the type in the section of "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City," which deals with "the plump Mr. Pl'f" who is "washing his hands of America," who feels that there is "much too much of your flowing Mississippi" and prefers "a country where everything carries the name of a countess or real king or an actual palace or Something in Prose and the stock prices all in Italian." The expatriate attitude of finicking delicatesse is hardly to be taken seriously, but it has contributed to European misunderstanding of America.

Against it we can set the growing recognition of American political genius in the eighteenth century and the appreciation of the federal system which it worked out and which stands as a model for world federation today. This may lead to a further study of American history, a subject which English students have up till now almost totally ignored, though every well-trained American child knows his English history from Alfred and the cakes at least through Victoria in her nightgown, determined to be good. Possibly an increasing number of people will cease to judge America by Tin Pan Alley and instead will learn something of the roots of American culture, stored as they are with the potentialities of a magnificent future.

* * *

If one would really understand the American dream, the ideal which has fired the hearts of so many seekers and strivers, one can find help in turning to some of the writers who first undertook the interpretation of this vision. No one can read sympathetically Emerson's epoch-making essay on "The American Scholar" without recognizing the challenge of a new order, the quality which made Carlyle write: "I could have wept to read that speech; the clear high melody of it went tingling through my heart." One can come very close to that which is most essential in American idealism through such an essay, and there are other short writings of the same period which are distillations of American attitudes—Thoreau's essay on "Walking," for instance, or Whitman's "Song of the Open Road" and "Passage to India."

Suppose a reader—of whatever nationality—should turn to "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and read it not as a boy's book of adventure but as a richly-flavored romantic epic of that which is perpetually youthful—perpetually adolescent, if you will—in the American character. Suppose he should read Henry James's "The American," not as a somewhat incredible romance but as a subtle and penetrating parable of the naiveté of the American character projected against the complex traditional values of European society. Then, as he read beneath the surface of these books, he would find much that explains American attitudes toward the rest of the world today.

Further than that, he would find himself a traveler in new intellectual and moral territory, learning the language of the country and the nature of its persistent dream that all men may some day meet on a common level of opportunity as equals and as brothers. Here, surely, is a basis for genuine reciprocity.

Mirror of World Opinion

When to Retire?

Santa Barbara, Calif., has decided to retire its school teachers when they shall have reached the age of 65.

A great many teachers are not only efficient but downright brilliant after 65. In fact, it takes often 65 years to achieve certain pedagogical attitudes and skills. Our public life is replete with men and women, well past 65, who are doing the best work of their lives, work well advanced over that of younger persons. There is too much stress laid nowadays on arbitrary age limits—whether maximum or minimum. The wise and proper course is to determine the individual case.

Many a dangerous and difficult course can be steered at 65 that could not even be charted at 50.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*